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A SANITARY SURVEY
OF
THE CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON

BY
PAUL E. SPANGLER

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
1923

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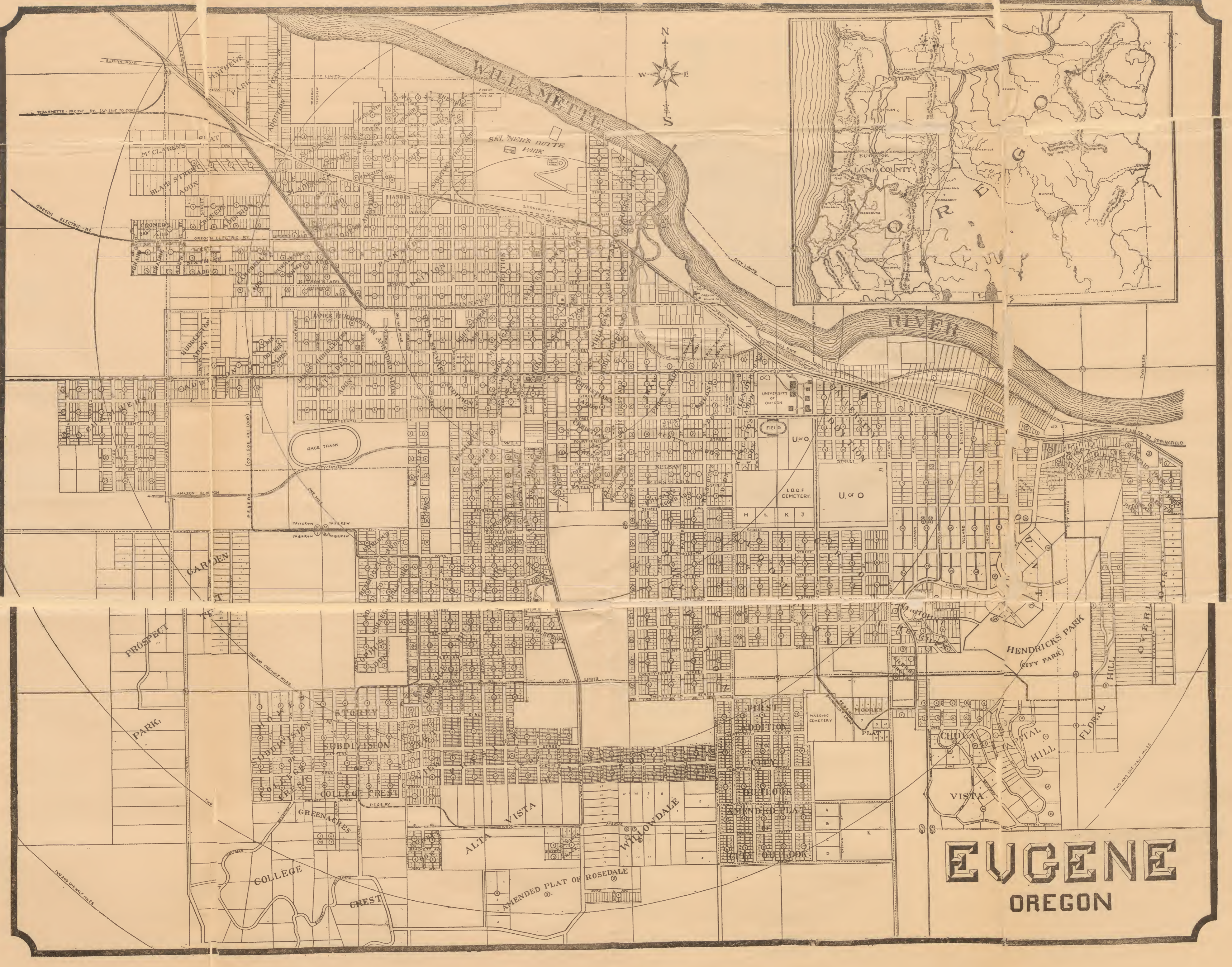
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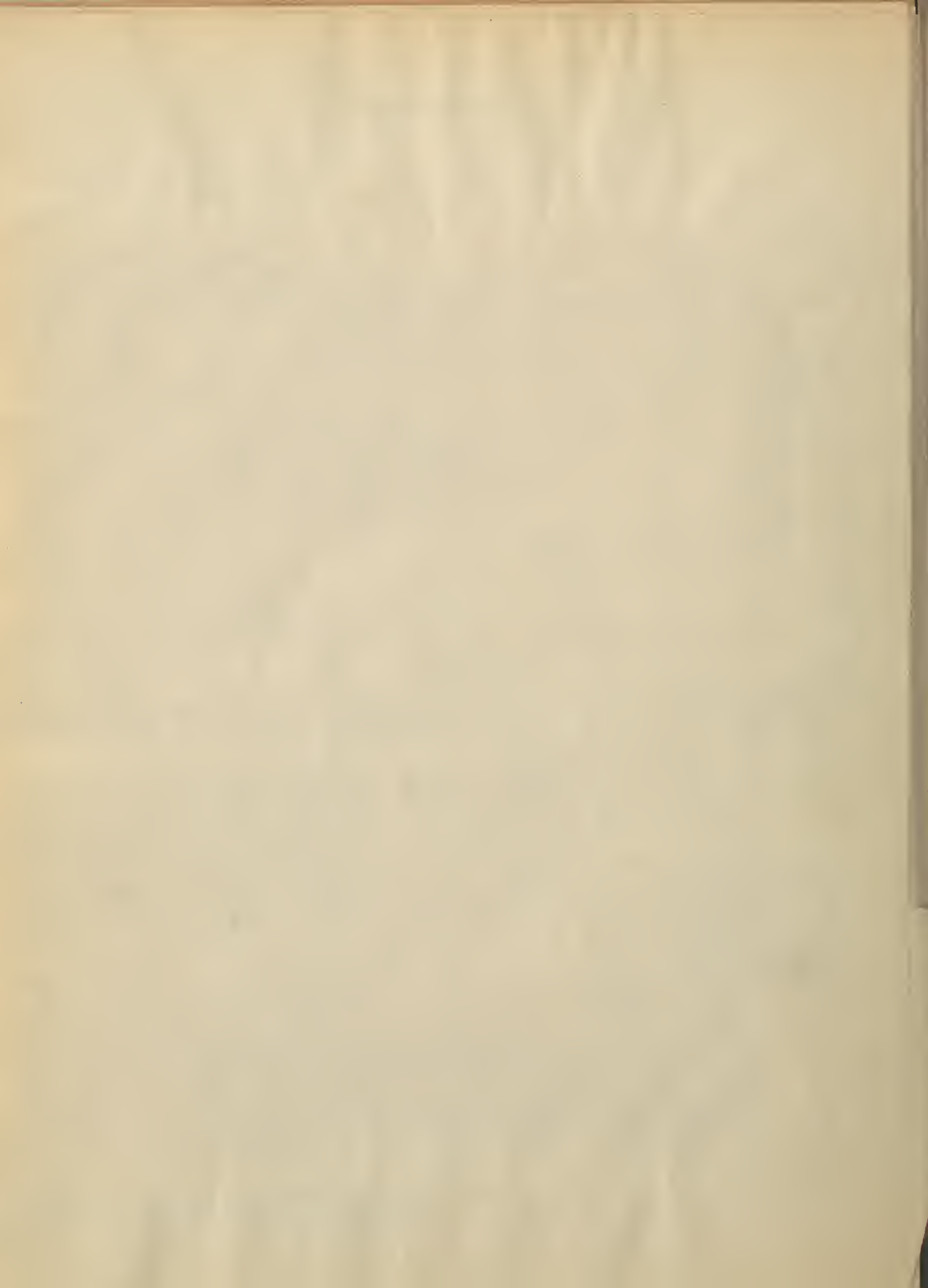
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EUGENE

OREGON



HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In 1846 Eugene F. Skinner staked a claim to some land on the upper end of the Willamette Valley, which was destined to become a very beautiful and prosperous city. In 1847 he built a log cabin on the west end of the butte which still bears his name - this was the first house in Eugene. Here Eugene Skinner, his wife and infant daughter took up their residence, Mrs. Skinner being the first white woman to live in Eugene, Lane County.

In 1851 the Skinners being reinforced by several new families, Mr. Skinner alone with Mr. D. M. Risdon surveyed and plotted out the town of Eugene. It was not until April, 1852, that the site was finally plotted and recorded. The settlement grew but slightly until 1853 when the county seat was located at this little frontier town and from that time on success was assured.

In 1862 the question of incorporation was opened. As one of the papers of that time stated; "Some of our citizens are striving to have Eugene City incorporated. Their reason being that they desire to banish the common nuisances, hogs and grog-shops from the town."

The opposition maintained that to support a city government to get rid of a few old sows that might perambulate the streets was a rather expensive way of accomplishing a small amount of good. However, in spite of the opposition, the town was duly incorporated by an act of legislature on October 17th, 1862, as Eugene City. On October 22nd, 1864, the city was re-incorporated as the City

of Eugene, which name it still bears. Also in the year 1862 Eugene was chosen by the vote of the people of the state to be the location of the capitol, but due to early political crookedness, it was robbed of this honor by the Salem clique, and at the next general election the majority of the votes, it was duly established as the Capitol of Oregon.

Eugene has always been recognized as the educational center of the state. As early as 1856 there was an institute of higher learning here, Columbia College, which lived through three stormy years and ceased. It, however, had many of the leading men in the early state history as pupils, among them being Joaquin Miller, the famous poet. From this time until the founding of the State University, there were numerous select schools conducted and two or three academies. Most of these, however, were but short-lived. At about the time of the establishment of the State University, Eugene built a fine two-story school building and employed an efficient staff of instructors and started an efficient and thorough public school system. In 1872 the legislature located the State University at Eugene, they set aside land to support it, but the citizens of Eugene, Lane County, were to furnish the site and building and have it completed and ready to turn over to the state in two years. The building was started, but funds became exhausted and the time limit drew near. Successful lobbying at the next legislature secured an extension of time to 1877. So the work was renewed with new vigor and finally, after many discouraging times, the building was

.

completed, turned over to and accepted by the state. The school was opened to students in the fall of 1876 and the first class, consisting of five, graduated in 1878. The growth of the University and the public school system has been steady, until as stated before, Eugene is the recognized educational center of the state.

Transportation facilities in the early days were very limited and means of communication were slight. The earliest travel was by horseback. However, the flat country of the Willamette valley was early traversed by wagons. Eugene is located at the head of navigation up the Willamette river, and before the days of the railroad, Eugene shipped her produce via water to the outside markets. However, along about 1870 the people began to talk about railroads. And after one or two unsuccessful attempts, the Oregon and California railroad secured^r a right of way, and the first train reached Eugene from Portland on October 8th, 1871. About this same time, wagon roads were being build over the Cascade Mountains to the east to communicate with Eastern Oregon and the Atlantic by means of the Pacific Railroad which pierced the eastern part of the state. These various highways and railroad made travel much easier and served as an inducement for immigrants to settle in the vicinity.

In looking over the record I find one or two items of interest from the public health point of view. As has already been stated, the incorporation of the city resulted from the desire on the part of the public-spirited citizens to rid the community of the public nuisances, hogs and grog-shops. Also of interest are several epidemics

of smallpox. There were several appearances of this disease, and the cases were quickly isolated. But in 1881 the disease appeared again and the city provided a pest house and a capable nurse to care for the patients, and directed the school board to protect the student by vaccination and recommended similar measures to the public. Also of interest were numerous acts ordering the citizens to clean up their lots and alleyways, and to drain low lands where stagnant water collected. Thus we see very early in the history of the city were beginnings of civic pride for which Eugene is noted. Today it has the reputation of being one of the cleanest and neatest cities of the state.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Eugene is located on the Willamette River, about 125 miles south of Portland, and about 60 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. This is at a latitude of about 44° N. and longitude of 123° W. which is in about the middle of the western tier of countries in the state. It is located at the head of the Willamette valley which is at the point 15 - 20 miles wide. The valley is traversed in the vicinity by four rivers, all of which empty into the main river and between these rivers is some of the richest agricultural land of the state.

The city itself lies on fairly flat land and is roughly 4 miles east and west and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and south. The city is surrounded on three sides by the foothills of three mountain ranges, and to the north opens the broad expanse of the Willamette valley. To the east are the Cozberg Hills and the foothills of the majestic Cascades, to the south-east and south are the foothills of the California~~s~~, and to the west the Coast range. These hills are all wooded, mostly on the north side, with the evergreen Firs, Pines, Hemlocks, Spruces, and Cedars, with occasional groves of Oak, Ash, etc. On the south and east the foothills of the California~~s~~ run right up into the edge of the city, and these hills, along with Skinner's Butte, which ^{rises} ~~was~~ 400 feet out of the northern part of the city, comprise the only high land in the city. Skinner's Butte is the highest point in the city. It is wooded with Firs on the north and bare on the south. A fine automobile road winds up this

Butte to the top. From here one has the city laid out before him.

The Geology of this section is very interesting. Centuries ago the whole west was the bottom of the ocean. Then as the various forces of nature, the heat of the earth and the pressure of the sea got to work, there were thrown up in succession three plateaus, the first that on which the Rocky Mountains are formed, the second on which the Cascades are formed, and the third which go to form the coast range. This left large internal bodies of water, into which many streams flowed, carrying debris and sediment, and glaciers ground down carrying rocks and soil which the chemical action of the ages was to change into soil, rich, deep and productive. The mountains of today are not original upheavals, but are of volcanic origin. The volcanoes came later and on top of the original upheavals, and hence we have these huge mountains of lava on top of the once ocean bed. Then these big inland seas drained off into the Pacific, leaving their deposit and the history of the ages written in the soil. Thus we have today mountains of lava chiefly, surrounding a prairie of deep diluvial ^{ice} which makes up the largest part of soil of this country.

CLIMATE

Contrary to the belief throughout the country, Western Oregon is blessed with a mild and most pleasant climate. The year is divided roughly into a wet and a dry season. In the winter the prevailing wind is from the south-west and it is warm and heavily laden with moisture. As this moisture-laden wind strikes the colder land and mountains of the coast, it is condensed and is precipitated as rain. In the summer the conditions are reversed and the prevailing winds are from the north-east. We have then a somewhat dark, dismal, damp, drizzling winter, which, however, is pleasantly broken with three or four days of sunshine several times during the season. This is followed by a most glorious spring, with spring showers and worlds of flowers. Then comes the summer which is usually as dry as the winter is wet, but even though it is dry and hot in the daytime, it invariably cools down at night so that one needs nearly as many blankets in summer as in winter. Then the fall of the year is usually ushered in with a few showers to break up the drouth of summer and is followed by a month or two of weather which rivals our spring for its charm. Judging from the latitude one would presume that the winter here would be very cold, but such is not the case, due to the equalizing effect of the Japanese current which flows northward, from tropical seas, off the shore of Oregon. From a long list of figures it is found that the average seasonal temperature for Eugene are spring, 52° F., summer, 67° F., autumn, 63° F., and winter, 38° F., showing a seasonal variation of only 28° for the

entire year. As I have said, our chief winter storm is rain, a total of 30 inches often falling in the three or four rain months. The total rainfall averages around 42 inches per year. While snow is not unheard of, it is rare, there not being on an average of more than 4 inches per year, and many years pass without a trace of it. Electrical storms are rare, not over one or two a year and then they are very mild ones and do but little damage. Hail is very occasionally seen, only four storms being recorded in the last ten years. Thus, while the winters are wet, the rain does not come down in torrents and the native Oregonian gets to really love the rain and would be lost without it, and if you ever come in contact with one, he will invariably begin to tell you about his wonderful climate, the best in the world.

POPULATION

The growth of Eugene has been very slow, although very steady. This is due to the fact, I believe, that ever since Eugene was made the home of the State University, the policy of the town has been not to encourage factories and industries to locate there. The result is that Eugene is blessed with a very intelligent and high type of citizens. The inhabitants fall into three chief classes - retired or city residing farmers and business men, those directly connected with the University, those connected with the ordinary business, social and professional life of a small University City.

The town grew very slowly up until 1900, it grew from 776 in 1865 to 3,236 in 1900. The growth in the next ten years was quite rapid, the population in 1910 being 9,009. This increase was just a part of a resulting from the general boom to this part of the country, chiefly in the way of boosted organization and literature. However, as I am afraid is not the rule, the growth has been permanent in the case of Eugene, for the population of Eugene in 1920 was up to 10,593. These figures do not include the University population, which would increase the latter figure by about 2,000, and this figure should be added, as the people are residents for nine months of the year.

While Oregon has a remarkably low foreign population, Eugene has a still lower one. Eugene's population is composed of 77.7% native whites of native parentage against 62% for the state; 15.4% native white of foreign or mixed parentage against

20.1% for the state; 6.5% of foreign born against 15.3% for the state; .05% negroes against 0.2% for the state; .35% Indians, Chinese, Japs against 2.4% for the state. The reason for this low percentage of foreigners is that Eugene has no attraction for a foreign population, there are only a few small industries and these employ white help, the construction work is done mostly in the summer months when a good many college students are employed and the rest of the laboring classes are nearly all intelligent white people. The foreigners who do live here are usually of quite an intelligent type, and are easily assimilated. For Lane County, and the figures are approximately true for Eugene, there are 2% Canadians, 1.2% Germans (including German Jews), 1.1% Greeks, .7% English, .66% Norwegians, .61% Swedes, .39% Austrians, .34% Irish, .34% Italian, and 2.06% distributed among the remaining nationalities.

BOARD OF HEALTH

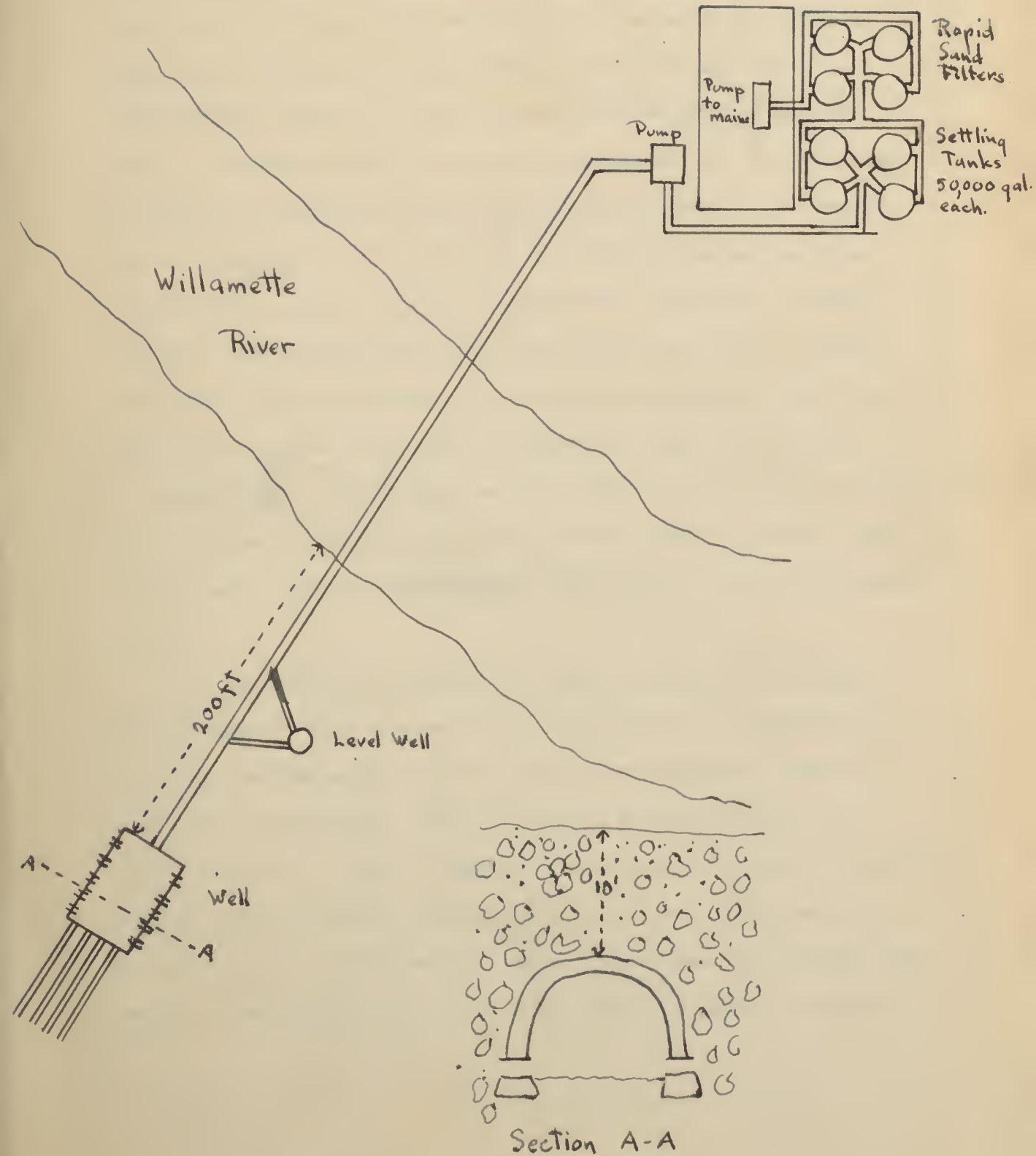
The Board of Health of the City of Eugene is composed of four members of the Common Council which constitutes the City Health Committee and a Secretary. The secretary of the Board of Health is appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Common Council. He must be a graduate of a reputable medical college and possess a licence to practice medicine in the State of Oregon. He receives a salary of twenty-five dollars a month for his services. As a result of this slight remuneration the position of City Health Officer has become something of a political position, and the appointment has come to be considered more or less of a monetary reward rather than an opportunity for service. (See Health Regulations attached to section on Infectious Diseases.)

WATER

The water supply for the City of Eugene is beyond reproach or criticism. The water is taken indirectly from the Willamette River. This is a large stream fed by the melting snows from the Cascade and Coast Ranges. The water shed is then uncontrolled and the possibility of contamination with animal and human excreta is real. There are two small cities above Eugene, one about five miles and the other about twenty, whose sewage is emptied into the river untreated. However, the volume of their sewage is so small, and there are so many rapids between these cities and Eugene that contamination from this source is negligible. During the summer months the raw river water is crystal clear and bacterio-chemical analysis shows the water to be within the U.S. requirements for drinking water. The danger period is just after the fall rains have started, for at this time the summer accumulation of excreta is washed off and the bacterial count rises markedly. This period is soon over, however, and while the river contains much sediment all during the winter, the bacterial count is surprisingly low.

A discussion of the water shed and sources of pollution, however, is quite academic for the system of collection; storage and purification is so thorough that a bacterium, to survive the ordeals to which it is exposed, must surely be clad with a coat of mail.

DIAGRAM OF PUMPING STATION
AND WELLS



The water is collected in large seepage wells, which lie 10 feet under the ground, after passing through 200 feet of sand and gravel from the river to the wells. From these wells the water is pumped across the river to four settling tanks, each of which have 50,000 gallons capacity. Before entering the settling tanks, the water is treated with 70# of alum per million gallons of water (150# per million in the winter when there is much sediment in the water). This process removes all microscopic dirt and the greater per cent. of microscopic forms. From the settling tanks the water is pumped through a set of four rapid sand filters and thence into the mains. As the water enters the mains, it is finally treated with Bleaching Powder in quantities sufficient to liberate .12 parts per million of available ^{Cl}~~Cl~~. The efficacy of this system of purification of the water is shown by the fact that the bacterial count in samples taken from the mains shows no ~~bacteria~~ ^Bcoli and only 1 - 2 other Bacterium per cc.

The water is not stored but used as soon as it is pumped into the mains. There are two service reservoirs of 2,500,000 and 250,000 gallons capacity, each of which act as equalizing reservoirs to maintain the pressure. Only the surplus pumped goes into the reservoirs at all. There is also a third reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity, which is used in case of fire only. But as this reservoir is on the top of an isolated hill there is no chance for pollution and bacterial examinations shows it suitable for use in case of emergency.

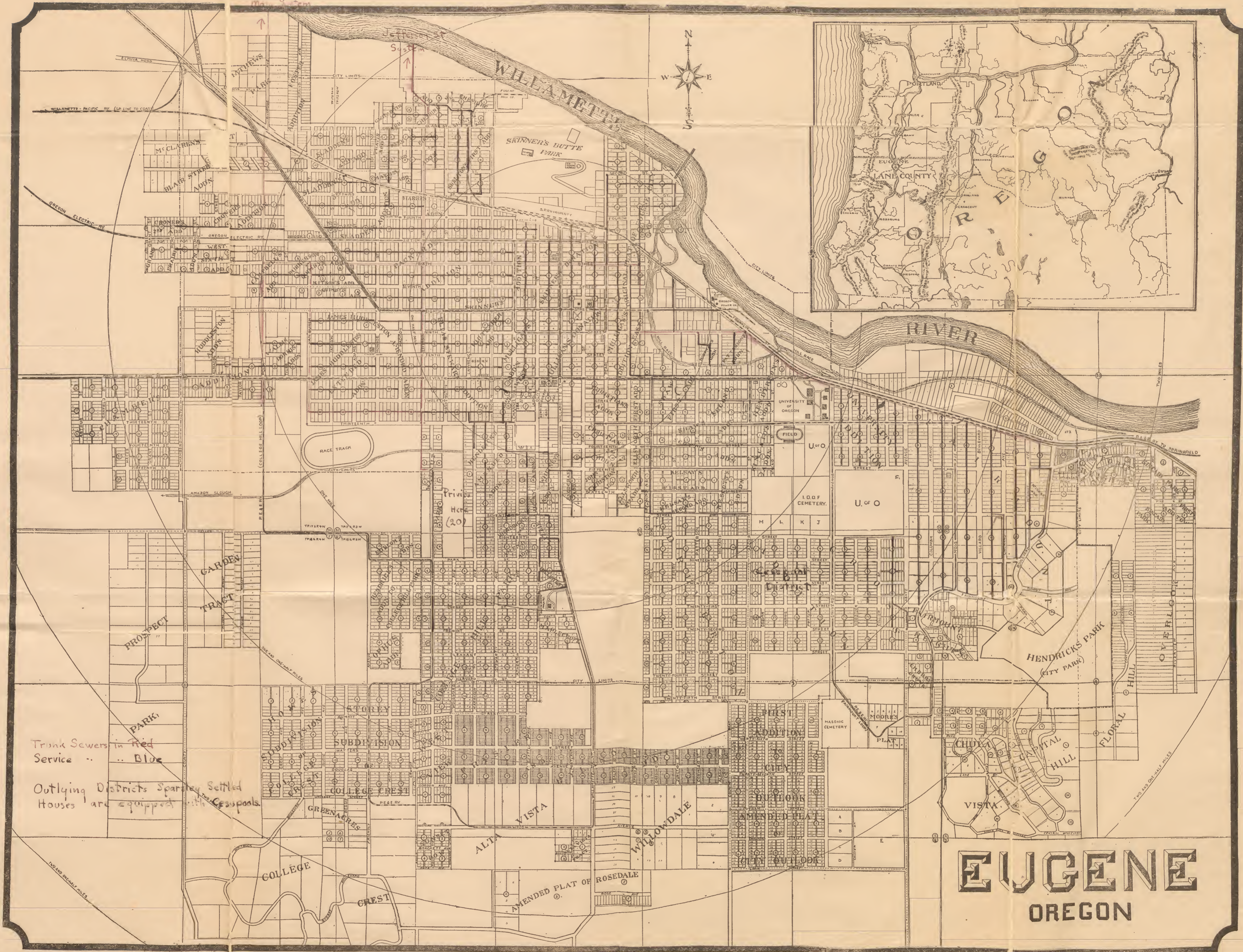
These reservoirs are drained, scrubbed and treated with quick lime five times a year.

The analysis of the water is taken care of by a technician employed by the city who works at the State University. This technician takes samples of water from various sources for analysis. The routine examination consists of plating and gas culture for B. Coli. If any suspicious colonies develop the bacterium is isolated and its identity determined. Samples are taken weekly from the filter outlets at the plant, from four different main dead ends a week and from sundry public and private taps all over the city. In this manner the exact bacteriological content of the water as delivered to patrons in all portions of the city is constantly known. The results are seen in the accompanying chart and it will be seen that Bacteria are nearly absent, the average count being less than one Bacterium per cc. and B. Coli are never present.

There are three public driven wells in the city, all of which are free from sources of pollution. The water in these wells is constantly examined by the above technician. There are a few private wells also which are used for drinking purposes by the neighbors in the summer months when the city water is not cold. The water in these wells is also looked after by the city authorities to avoid any danger of transmission of disease.

Sewer System and Sanitary Equipment.

To River
Main S. 2m



SEWAGE

The system of sewage disposal of the City of Eugene is equally as commendable as is the water supply. The system of trunk (red) and service (blue) sewers is shown on the accompanying map. This system reaches all of the business and residential districts of the city except the two small districts indicated on the map. This system is entirely adequate and satisfactory. There is no stagnation in the sewers. The trunk sewers also carry off the water from the streets and as the streets are flushed daily in the summer when there is little rain, this factor aids in keeping the sewers free and flushed, thus avoiding disagreeable gases and unsatisfactory service. Even with the most severe rain storms the capacity of all the sewers is sufficient to drain off the surplus.

The sewage is not purified or treated in any way but as it is emptied into the Willamette River below the city this precaution is hardly necessary. About four miles below Eugene, the McKenzie River empties into the Willamette and as it is a river of about equal volume to the Willamette and the first town is twelve miles below this junction, it is hard to see how the sewage of Eugene can in any way deleteriously effect the health of other cities below it. It certainly is beyond criticism as far as Eugene is concerned and deserves only praise.

When this survey was made there were only two sections of the city not connected with the public sewers, both of which are shown

1890

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the progress of the work during the year. It is found that the work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on 15th December 1889.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done in each of the departments of the Institute. It is found that the work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on 15th December 1889.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done in each of the departments of the Institute. It is found that the work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on 15th December 1889.

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8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done in each of the departments of the Institute. It is found that the work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on 15th December 1889.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done in each of the departments of the Institute. It is found that the work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on 15th December 1889.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the work done in each of the departments of the Institute. It is found that the work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on 15th December 1889.

on the accompanying sewer map. One was an outlying residential district which was equipped with satisfactory cesspools and which gave no trouble. The other was a small district of poorer residences, whose sanitary needs were supplied by privies in spite of the city ordinances against these. At times during the summer months these privies were a source of a disagreeable odor. But since this survey was made, I have been informed that in accordance with the city's policy of extending the sewer service to all districts where demand exists, that these two districts have been connected with the Municipal

Sewage System.

made between supports. Rigid supports shall be so placed that in no case shall any strain come upon the joint, or other connections.

All transformers having a secondary voltage rating of less than two hundred and fifty (250) volts shall be grounded according to the National Electrical Code, and when so grounded may be placed on any poles carrying light or power wires of any voltage.

The Inspector of Buildings is hereby authorized, and it shall be his duty, to order all such changes in any and all electrical equipment as the public good may require.

[Power Lines.]

Section 22. Power lines, other than trolley wires, of not exceeding 600 volts, shall have a minimum clearance above telegraph, telephone and signal wires of two feet, above or below other power lines of not exceeding 600 volts, unless suitably supported to prevent contact 2 feet; above all trolley wires 4 feet; above or below other power lines of from 600 to 5000 volts, two feet; below other power lines of from 5000 to 15000 volts, 4 feet; below other power lines exceeding 15000 volts, 8 feet.

Spacings less than the above may be permitted by the Inspector of Buildings when properly supported or necessity requires.

[No Wiring Through Windows.]

Section 23. No electric wiring shall be introduced into any building through window casings or window sash, but such wiring must be introduced into any building by carrying the same through the walls thereof.

[Report—Collections.]

Section 24. The Inspector of Buildings shall make a written report to the Common Council on the 5th day of each and every month, which report shall contain the number of permits issued and the amount of money collected under this Ordinance. Such money shall be delivered to the City Recorder, who shall deposit the same with the City Treasurer. The City Recorder shall issue to the Inspector of Buildings a receipt for all money received from the said Inspector of Buildings by virtue of this Ordinance, and the Recorder shall retain a duplicate receipt as a permanent file in his office.

[Penalty.]

Section 25. Any person, firm, company or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before the City Recorder, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Jail of Eugene, Oregon, not exceeding ninety (90) days, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Section 26. That Ordinance No. 1383, and all other Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 27. That inasmuch as the Ordinances now in force and effect covering the installation of electrical wiring and electrical apparatus in the City of Eugene are inadequate, and by reason thereof, imperfect wiring is being done within the limits of said city, an emergency is therefore declared to exist, and it is therefore declared to be for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the City of Eugene that this Ordinance becomes effective immediately.

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ately upon its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

Passed by the Common Council this 11th day of May, 1914.

R. S. Bryson, Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 11th day of May, 1914.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE

No. 1523. An Ordinance adopting rules and regulations for the construction of the plumbing of and house drainage of any building in the City of Eugene; providing a penalty for the violation of this Ordinance, and repealing Ordinance No. 985.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Unlawful Connections.]

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to make any connections with, or in any manner obstruct or interfere with any public sewer or drainage, except as hereinafter provided.

[Sewer Connections Required.]

Section 2. Every dwelling house, hotel, apartment or tenement house, factory, store or other building in which plumbing arrangements have been, or are to be, placed shall be connected with the public sewer when such sewer is provided, and when such sewer is not provided then with a septic tank or cess pool, as the Committee on Health of the Common Council shall direct.

[Permit.]

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to make any connection with, or in any manner obstruct or interfere with any public sewer in the City of Eugene, without first having obtained a permit for such purposes from the Inspector of Buildings, and such Inspector of Buildings is hereby authorized to issue such permit upon application therefor by the owner or contractor of any building to be connected with such sewer.

[Material.]

Section 4. The material used in the construction of such private sewer or drain pipes shall be substantially like that used in the public sewers with which connection is made, provided the same is placed at least 18 inches underground; in all other cases cast iron pipes must be used.

[Unlawful Connections.]

Section 5. No person or persons shall connect any open gutter, cess-pool, privy vault or cistern with any public sewer, or with any private sewer or drain connected with the public sewers.

[Drains—How Constructed.]

Section 6. It shall be unlawful to construct or extend any drain for the reception of sewerage or waste water under or into any hotel, tenement house, dwelling or any building, or to connect the same with any public sewer unless the said drain shall, in its plans and construction, conform to the following requirements:

The arrangement of soil and waste pipes must be as direct as possible and have a fall of not less than one-eighth of one inch per foot towards the sewer or cesspool or septic tank; said soil pipe shall extend five feet beyond the main outside walls or any area walls.

The soil pipe within the house shall be continued above the roof and left above so that the whole drain may be thoroughly and constantly ventilated. In all cases where a building is used as a hotel tenement, boarding house or restaurant, the owner or occupant shall provide a properly constructed grease trap through which all slops of a greasy nature shall be drained, and the Inspector of Buildings shall have authority to compel any person or persons or corporation to provide and use a grease trap when in his judgment same is necessary.

[Sewer Pipes in Buildings.]

Section 7. All sewer, soil or waste pipes within the building shall be of cast iron supported by substantial piers or properly secured to the walls, or suspended to floor timbers by strong iron hangers; when sewers are necessarily laid below a concrete floor man holes shall be built to give access to all clean-outs.

[Clean-Outs.]

Section 8. There shall be a clean-out in every "Y" in the soil pipe at the foot of each vertical line of said pipe, and in the kitchen sink waste pipes. All clean-outs shall be closed by brass screws and shall be kept accessible. All clean-outs shall be closed by brass screws or galvanized plugs on Durham work, and shall be kept accessible.

[Rain Water Leaders.]

Section 9. Rain water leaders shall never be used as soil, waste or vent pipes, nor shall soil, waste or vent pipes be used as a leader. Where the leader is within the building it shall be of cast or wrought iron pipe as provided in the following section. When outside the building, if of sheet metal with slip joints, and if connected with the sewer, it shall be trapped, the trap being arranged to prevent freezing. In every case where a leader opens near a window or light shaft it shall be properly trapped at its base. The joints between inside iron leaders and the roof shall be made tight by means of caulking ferrules, and lead or copper pipes properly connected to rain water inlets on roof.

[Cast Iron Pipe.]

Section 10. All cast iron pipe shall be sound and free from defects, thoroughly coated inside and out with coal tar asphaltum or pitch.

All cast iron soil pipe two inches in diameter or over shall be standard pipe, except where there is a vertical run of more than 20 feet, when extra heavy pipe shall be used on all but the first 20 feet, measuring from the top fixture down.

(Ord. No. 1586. P. Aug. 3; Ap. Aug. 3, 1914.)

[Waste Pipe Traps.]

Section 10a. The waste pipe for each and every sink, basin, bath, water closet, urinal, and each set of trays or other fixtures, shall be separately and effectually trapped. The trap shall be as near as practicable to the fixture it serves. No fixture shall be set unless supplied with sufficient water to properly flush it. All bath tubs shall be

trapped with a drum trap of lead or brass, with screw cover full size of trap, set flush with finished floor. When such drum trap is placed or constructed on the first floor of any building the same must be vented when more than 60 inches from the vent stack, on the second floor 48 inches, and on the third floor, or floors in excess of the third floor, 36 inches.

[Capacity of Waste Pipes.]

Section 11. No more than two basins, or two pantry sinks, two cuspidors, or two drinking fountains shall be connected on one and-fourth inch waste line. No more than four basins, two bath tubs, or two sinks shall be connected on one and one-half inch waste lines. No more than two laundry tubs or two urinals shall be connected on one and one-half inch waste line, and not more than one slop sink shall be connected on a two inch waste line, and not more than eight small fixtures shall be connected on a two inch waste line. All wrought iron pipes shall be galvanized with recessed drainage fittings on the waste.

[Joints.]

Section 12. Joints in cast iron pipe shall be made with an oakum gasket and pure lead well caulked, and no paint, varnish or putty will be allowed until the joint has been tested; joints in wrought iron pipes shall be screw joints; joints in lead pipe shall be in all cases wiped; joints between lead and iron pipe shall be made by cast or drawn brass screw nipples, or with brass caulking ferrules of the full size of the iron pipe.

[Vents.]

Section 13. Each and every trap shall be ventilated with an air pipe. In cases where the size of the trap is two inches, or less, the vent pipe shall start not more than four inches away from the water line of the trap, except "P" traps, which may be sixteen inches; in cases of large size traps the vent pipe shall start from the vent horn, and if there is no horn, then from the lead bend, or other proper fitting. Each line of vent pipe shall be galvanized or cast iron. The branch "T" of vent pipes shall be set above the fixtures so that the vents cannot act as a waste pipe. No rubber couplings or ordinary soldering iron joints shall be used to connect vent or waste pipe. The highest water closets, when located within eighteen inches of the main soil pipe, need not be separately ventilated. All old fixtures, when connected with sewer, shall be provided with back air or vent pipes.

[Vent Pipes.]

Section 14. Each and every trap must be ventilated by an air pipe not less than the size of the trap used, except traps larger than two inches, such traps must be ventilated by a two inch pipe. Not more than two small fixtures can be ventilated from a one and one-fourth inch pipe, or more than four fixtures from a one and one-half inch pipe, or more than eight small fixtures on a two inch pipe, or more than four water closets. A greater number than the previously described number of fixtures may be ventilated on one vent pipe by increasing the vent pipe in proportion to accommodate the desired number of fixtures. The highest fixture on any vertical soil or waste pipe need not be vented, provided said fixture is not over three feet from the main soil or waste stack that extends full size through the roof. No horizontal vent pipe will be allowed below the top of the

fixture it serves. Where possible the vent pipe connection from the fixture to the main vent must be made at least one foot above the fixture. All vent pipes must be arranged so that they will drain any condensation.

[Traps.]

Section 15. A battery of less than four wash trays may be served through one trap. Where less than four wash basins in barber shops or office buildings, or one sink and a one or two part wash tray in flats or apartments are located in one place one trap may be used, provided that not less than a one and one-half inch trap and vent pipe are used, and the length of the branch waste does not exceed five feet.

The discharge from any fixture shall pass through no more than one trap before reaching the main drain soil or waste pipe. Whenever possible a restaurant or soda fountain bar sink shall be vented, but in case that it is not practicable to so vent the same such a fixture shall be provided with a trap with at least four inch water seal and at least four inches in diameter.

Basins in barber shops shall be trapped in a similar manner, unless an approved type of brass non-siphoning trap be used upon the house drain or house sewer.

[Stacks, Traps and Soil Pipes.]

Section 16. In every building connected to a sewer, cell pool or septic tank with an interior or exterior water closet at least one stack of a diameter not less than four inches, extended through the roof, shall be installed.

The following table shall be used to determine the size of traps and soil and waste pipes:

NUMBER OF CLOSETS ALLOWED

Where the soil or branch is

4 inches in diameter	12 closets allowed
5 inches in diameter	25 closets allowed
6 inches in diameter	60 closets allowed
7 inches in diameter	100 closets allowed
8 inches in diameter	150 closets allowed

[Bends.]

Section 17. All sewers, soil and waste pipe shall be as direct as possible. Changes in direction of horizontal pipes shall be made with "Y" or half "Y" branch, or one-eighth bends. Off-sets shall be made with forty-five degree bends or similar fittings. No one-fourth bends shall be used unless unavoidable.

[Traps, Vent, Location.]

Section 18. Cellar, basement and area drain traps are not required to be vented. Every floor drain trap shall be supplied with fresh water from the nearest flush tank or from a water closet flush pipe through a galvanized iron pipe of not less than three-eighths inches in diameter or through a brass pipe of not less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter; or with a running trap in sewer line outside of building, as owner may desire. No such trap shall be located in a main running line of the waste or soil pipe, but shall be connected thereto by "Y" branch. All such floor traps shall be kept covered by a brass or iron strainer.

[Pipes—Height Above Roof.]

Section 19. All sewers, soil or waste pipes shall be carried undiminished in size to a height of at least 18 inches above the main roof, except in cases of tenement houses or roofs used for drying purposes. In all such cases they shall extend seven feet above the roof and be suitably braced. Pipes on extension roofs, when within fifteen feet of any window, shall be carried up undiminished in size above the nearest window. There shall be no caps, cowles, ventilators or return bends put on the ends of the pipes above the roof.

[Safe Wastes.]

Section 20. Where safes are placed under fixtures, the safe wastes, if any, shall run to some place in open sight inside of buildings, and shall not be less than one inch in diameter.

[Refrigerator Waste.]

Section 21. No waste pipe from a refrigerator or other receptacle where food is kept shall be connected direct to a sewer, soil or waste pipe; refrigerator wastes shall be of a diameter of not less than one and one-half inches, and so arranged as to be properly flushed.

[Prohibited Toilets.]

Section 22. Privy toilets, pan closets, open bowl closets and front wash-outs are hereby prohibited.

[Water Closets.]

Section 23. Every water closet within the building shall be supplied with water from a separate tank or cistern, which shall be so arranged as to deliver at least four gallons at each flushing, and shall have a flush pipe of not less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter; except flushometer valves on separate tank may be used.

[Wood Casings.]

Section 24. Enclosing of water closets with wood casings shall not be permitted.

[Closet Vents.]

Section 25. Water closets, unless they be properly ventilated, shall never be placed in an unventilated room or compartment; an exterior window that can be opened will be considered sufficient.

[Septic Tanks.]

Section 26. Waste water from fixtures in houses when public sewer is not available may be conveyed to cess pool and septic tank. Such cess pool shall not be located within twenty feet from any dwelling or factory.

[Steam and Drip Pipes.]

Section 27. No steam exhaust, blow off or drip pipe shall connect directly with the sewer, house drain, soil, waste or vent pipe, or with any rain water conductor. Steam shall be discharged into a blow-off of condensing tank with two inch vents, the waste or overflow of which shall be connected with the house sewer outside of the cellar walls.

[Special Fixtures]

Section 28. Where special fixtures are required for which there are no provisions in these rules and regulations, or when conditions arise that demand the discretion of the Inspector of Buildings, upon

said Chief of Police, after the expiration of said days will cause the same to be removed, and the expense thereof shall be a lien upon the land or lot upon which said building is situated.

[Removal—Cost—Lien.]

Section 3. If the owner or agent of any building after receiving the notice mentioned in Section Two shall refuse to remove or destroy the building mentioned in said notice within the time therein specified, then the Chief of Police shall cause said building to be removed, and shall employ sufficient men for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to file with the City Recorder an itemized statement of the cost of removing said building, which statement shall contain the names of the persons employed by him and the amount due to each person, and said amount shall be allowed and paid as other claims against the city, and the total amount so paid out shall be noted in the docket of city liens and shall be a lien upon the land from which said building was removed, and shall be enforced as other city liens upon real property.

Section 4. It is necessary for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the City of Eugene that this Ordinance be in effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor, for the reason that within the fire limits of the City of Eugene there are many wooden buildings in such a state of dilapidation and decay and in such a situation and condition that they endanger other property and are a menace to the city.

Passed the Council this 7th day of June, 1909.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 7th day of June, 1909.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

SEWER CONNECTIONS

No. 1540. An Ordinance providing for inspection for connecting house sewers with lateral sewers.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Application—Fee—Permit.]

Section 1. Any person, firm, company or corporation before connecting any house sewer with any lateral sewer in the City of Eugene, shall first apply to the Inspector of Buildings for a permit to make such connection, and before such permit shall be issued for such connection the person, firm, company or corporation applying therefor shall pay to the Inspector of Buildings the sum of 50 cents, and upon the payment thereof the permission for such connection shall at once be issued by the Inspector of Buildings.

[Supervision.]

Section 2. The connection of any house sewer with any lateral sewer shall be under the supervision and inspection of the Inspector of Buildings.

[Penalty.]

Section 3. Any person, firm, company or corporation who shall

connect any house sewer with any lateral sewer within the City of Eugene without first obtaining such permit shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed \$50.00.

Section 4. Inasmuch as many sewer connections are being made, and it is necessary to the peace, health and welfare of the City that such work be done under proper inspection and supervision, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

Passed the Common Council this 1st day of June, 1914.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 2d day of June, 1914.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

SEWER CONNECTIONS

No. 1531. An Ordinance providing for the connection of sewers direct to the main trunk line sewer.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[To Maintain Trunk Sewer—Permit.]

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to connect any sewer or drain pipe direct with the main trunk sewer without first obtaining permission to make such connection from the Common Council of the City of Eugene.

[Permit by Council—Fee—Supervision.]

Section 2. Before any person, firm, company or corporation shall be permitted to connect any sewers direct with the main trunk line sewer, such person, firm, company or corporation shall first pay to the City of Eugene, through its Recorder, the sum of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars, and apply to the Common Council for permission to so connect, and if after consideration the Council shall deem it proper that such connection be made, the Council shall grant such permission. Any sewer connections direct with the main trunk sewer shall be installed under the direction of such officer or committee as the Council shall direct.

[Penalty.]

Section 3. Any person, firm, company or corporation who shall violate this Ordinance shall be fined not to exceed \$100.00.

Passed the Common Council this 18th day of May, 1914.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 19th day of May, 1914.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

SEWER CONNECTIONS

No. 1697. An Ordinance to compel sewer connection in the City of Eugene; compelling the use of sewers; prohibiting the severing of sewer connections; providing a penalty for the violation of this Ordinance, and repealing Ordinance No. 266 and Ordinance No. 387, and

all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith, and declaring an emergency.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Connections Required.]

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to erect or maintain privies, water-closets, sinks, drains or cess-pools in the City of Eugene within One Hundred and Sixty feet of any street or alley upon which a sewer has or may hereafter be constructed without connecting the same with such sewer at his, their, or its own cost and expense, in the manner and under the regulations prescribed by the Ordinances of the City of Eugene.

[Severing Connections Unlawful.]

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to sever any sewer connections or disconnect the same in any manner without first obtaining the permission of the Council of the City of Eugene.

[Use of Unconnected Closets and Drains Prohibited.]

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation being in the possession of any property upon which any privy, water-closet, cess-pool, sink or drain is located and which has been or shall hereafter be connected with any sewer as provided herein, to refuse or omit to use the same; and it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to use any privy, water-closet, cess-pool, sink or drain situated upon any property which shall not have been connected with a sewer as aforesaid.

[Notice to Make Connection.]

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings of the City of Eugene to notify the owners of all premises in the City of Eugene within One Hundred and Sixty feet of any street or alley upon which any sewer has been or shall hereafter be constructed, and upon which any privy, water-closet, cess-pool, sink or drain shall have been constructed or is being maintained or used, to connect the same with such sewer, which such notice shall be addressed to the owner of said premises, shall describe the premises and shall notify such owner to connect such privy, water-closet, cess-pool, sink or drain with such sewer within Twenty days from the date of the service of such notice. Such notice shall be signed by the Inspector of Buildings and shall be served upon such owner personally if a resident of the City of Eugene, or if not a resident of the City of Eugene, then such notice shall be served upon the agent of such owner, or the person in possession or charge of such premises, and by mailing a copy of such notice to such owner if his address is known, or can with due diligence be ascertained, and if not known, or cannot with due diligence be ascertained, by addressing the said notice "General Delivery," Eugene, Oregon, and mailing the same.

[Refusal After Notice.]

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse or neglect to so connect any privy, water-closet, cess-pool, sink or drain upon his premises after having been notified so to do as provided in Section 4 of this Ordinance.

GARBAGE, REFUSE and ASHES

The situation in regard to these problems is not so commendable. The city ordinances provide for very adequate and satisfactory containers for the garbage, they have strict regulations in regard to refuse and ashes, and the law provides adequate penalties for failure to observe these ordinances (see appended ordinances). The only thing the city does not provide is a municipal collection and disposition for these things. The city does, however, pay a man and team to carry away the garbage three times a week from the restaurants, hotels and other establishments in the business district of the city.

It is only in the business districts that the regulations are carried out and here it is more because of the conveniences of the establishment, rather than enforcement of the ordinances. In the rest of the city the ordinances are not enforced. The garbage is fed to the chickens, the neighbors' chickens, or thrown on the ~~and~~ pile. The refuse and ashes accumulate until the conscience of the citizen pricks him and he calls a man and has his accumulation of rubbish hauled to the Municipal Dump. Perhaps if his neighbor has a grudge against him he will call the police and for a time conditions will be good in that immediate vicinity, but the warning is soon forgotten and conditions soon lapse into the former state.

Once during the spring of each year the city fathers get together and announce a "Clean-Up Week," which it seems is a terrible confession of poor health administration. At any rate during this week all citizens are urged together to gather all trash, rubbish, ashes, etc.

and place it in front of their houses, from whence it will be collected by city employed vehicles and carried to the city dump. This system would be a fairly satisfactory method of disposal of all refuse for a city of this size, except the garbage, if it were a quarterly event. The garbage should be taken care of by a thorough system of municipal collection. The city provides a dumping ground just outside of the city limits for the reception of all refuse. This dump is in charge of a man employed by the city who sees that all material brought is buried as thoroughly as possible in an open dump and who directs the dumping. The garbage from the business districts fattens the hogs of the farmer the city pays to haul it away. The residential garbage fattens the chickens, birds and insects of the municipality.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business or organization. The author provides a detailed overview of the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of each approach. The text is written in a clear, concise style, making it accessible to a wide range of readers.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the practical application of these methods. It provides a step-by-step guide to implementing the various techniques discussed in the first part. The author includes numerous examples and case studies to illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed methods. The text is well-organized and easy to follow, providing a valuable resource for anyone interested in improving their data collection and analysis skills.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the future of data collection and analysis. It explores the latest trends and technologies in the field, and provides a vision for the future of the discipline. The author argues that the continued development and refinement of these methods will be essential for the success of the field in the years to come. The text is thought-provoking and inspiring, providing a clear direction for future research and practice.

ORDINANCES

THE CITY OF EUGENE

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[Penalty.]

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to lay down or construct a walk other than provided in Section 1 of this Ordinance, and any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished therefor by a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and in default of the payment of any such fine may be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each \$2.00 of said fine.

Section 3. That all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed the Common Council this 30th day of June, 1914.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 1st day of July, 1914.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

PRIVATE STABLE NEAR STREETS

No. 87. An Ordinance to prohibit the building or maintaining of any private stable or barn within thirty feet of any street.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Restriction, Within 30 Feet of Street.]

Section 1. No person or persons shall erect or maintain any private barn or stable within thirty feet of any street, within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene.

[Penalty—Repeal.]

Section 2. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Recorder shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ninety days; and in all cases of conviction, the costs of the case, together with the costs of removing or abating the nuisance, shall be taxed against the defendant. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed November 11, 1889.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved November 13, 1889.

A. G. Hovey, Mayor.

STAKING OUT ANIMALS.

No. 259. An Ordinance to prohibit persons from tying or staking out animals in the streets and alleys in the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Prohibition Of.]

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tie or stake out for the purpose of pasturing or grazing in any of the streets or alleys in the City of Eugene, any horse, cow or other animal.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to lay down or construct a walk other than provided in Section 1 of this Ordinance, and any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished therefor by a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and in default of the payment of any such fine may be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each \$2.00 of said fine.

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[Penalty.]

Section 2. That any person violating the provisions of Section one of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction before the City Recorder, be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars and costs, and in default of payment of said fine and costs of prosecution shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each two dollars of such fine and costs.

Passed Pune 10, 1895.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved June 13, 1895.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE

No. 278. An Ordinance to prohibit horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats and swine from running at large.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Prohibition Of.]

Section 1. No horse, mule, cattle, sheep, goat or swine shall be allowed to run at large within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene.

[Milk Cows—Officer's Duty.]

Section 2. Any milk cow found running at large within the city limits, in violation of the provisions of the preceding Section, shall be taken into custody and safely kept within some secure inclosure, by the Nightwatchman or City Marshal. The officer taking the same in charge shall immediately notify the owner of the animal that the same has been taken up for violation of the provisions of this Ordinance. If the owner of such animal, after one day's notice, shall fail to pay the lawful charges for taking up and keeping the same, or if the owner cannot be ascertained, such officer shall proceed to sell the same at public sale, after first posting three notices in three public places within the city limits, setting forth the time and place of sale and describing the animal to be sold, for five days previous to such sale. After retaining his lawful fees for keeping and selling the same, he shall pay the balance, if any, into the city treasury. The officer taking up animal shall receive therefor one dollar, and fifty cents per day additional for each day he shall be compelled to keep the same. The aforesaid fee shall be paid directly to the officer taking up such animal.

[Other Animals—Officer's Duty.]

Section 3. When any other animal mentioned in this Ordinance except milch cows, shall be found running at large within the city limits, the Marshal or Night Watchman shall take them up and keep them in some safe manner under proper care at an expense of not over two dollars a week per head for horses, mules and cattle, and not over one dollar per head for sheep, goats and swine. And in case the owner of such animal or animals can be ascertained, he shall immediately notify such owners that the same is in his possession for a violation of this Ordinance. If no owner can be found, or if, after notice such owner shall fail to pay the charges under the pro-

visions of this Ordinance for taking up and keeping such animals, then in case of horses, mules or cattle, taken up, he shall sell the same at public sale to the highest bidder, after having given notice of the time, place and terms of such sale and describing such animals, by advertising the same by posting three notices in three public places in said City of Eugene five days previous to such sale. After the lawful fees of such taking up and sale of such animal or animals, the remainder of the purchase money, if any, shall be turned into the city treasury.

[Owner's Right to Possession on Payment of Costs.]

Section 4. In case the owner applies for such animals before sale takes place, he shall be entitled to the possession of the same by paying the expenses of keeping and advertising the same, and a further sum of one dollar for each head of horses, mules, or cattle; and twenty-five cents in case of sheep, goats or hogs, which shall be a fee to the Marshal, and all such animals found together shall be advertised in a single notice. And every such sale as above provided for of horses, mules and cattle shall be subject to redemption for thirty days, provided, however, the owner of such horse or cattle shall make proof of such ownership directly to the purchaser or other person having possession of such horse or cattle as purchaser, by paying to such original purchaser, or subsequent purchaser, the original purchase price together with twenty per centum added and ten cents additional per day for keeping any such animal after sale and before redemption.

[Costs of Taking Up.]

Section 5. The Night watchman or City Marshal shall receive for his services in taking up any horse, mule or cattle, the sum of one dollar each; for each sheep, hog or goat, if not more than three are taken up, fifty cents each; if over that number, not less than one dollar and a half; and in case more than six are taken up, twenty-five cents each and the cost of feeding the same.

[Penalty for Owners, to Permit.]

Section 6. The owner or person having charge of any animal described in Section one of this Ordinance who shall suffer or allow the same to go at large contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be fined not to exceed twenty dollars for each offense.

[Wearing Bell.]

Section 7. The wearing or placing of a bell upon any animal to be worn in the night time within the city limits is hereby declared a nuisance, and the City Marshal or Night watchman is hereby authorized to remove the same, and the person placing such bell upon any animal to be worn by it within the city limits, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding ten dollars.

[Repeal.]

Section 8. That all Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed February 8, 1897.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved February 10, 1897.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

DRIVING CATTLE THROUGH STREETS

No. 345. An Ordinance regulating the driving of cattle through the streets and alleys of the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[But Ten Head Allowed at One Time.]

Section 1. No person or persons shall be allowed to drive more than ten (10) head of cattle in the same band through the streets or alleys of the City of Eugene, while such cattle are being taken to or from pasture.

[Owner of Animals Liable for Damages.]

Section 2. The owner of any cow shall be liable in damages to the person damaged, for any and all injury caused by such cow trespassing upon private or public property within the limits of the City of Eugene.

Section 3. Any person or persons violating the provisions of Section one of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder, be fined for each offense, not less than \$2.00 or more than \$5.00 and costs.

Passed August 13, 1900.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved August 15, 1900.

T. W. Harris, Mayor.

DRIVING CATTLE THROUGH STREETS

No. 773. An Ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets of the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Driving Loose Cattle to Pasture Prohibited.]

Section 1. Every person owning or keeping any milk cow or other cattle within the City of Eugene and taking the same to and from pasture is hereby required to lead the same through the streets of Eugene, and any person driving loose through the streets of Eugene to or from pasture any such cattle, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not to exceed \$10.00, and in default of the payment of any such fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each two dollars thereof.

Passed August 10th, 1908.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved August 11, 1908.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

CHICKENS

No. 305. An Ordinance to prohibit chickens and other domestic fowls from running at large in the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Not to Run at Large.]

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for the owner or keeper of any chickens or any other domestic fowl or fowls to permit or allow the same to run or be at large, or to be upon or enter the premises of any other person at any time, within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of Section one of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder, be fined not less than \$2.50 nor more than \$10.00, and shall in all cases in addition to the fine prescribed, pay the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs, shall be confined in the city jail one day for each \$2.00 of such fine and costs.

Passed April 15, 1899.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved April 20, 1899.

T. W. Harris, Mayor.

CHICKEN PARKS

No. 863. An Ordinance to regulate the construction of chicken parks in the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Distance from Dwelling.]

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to erect or maintain within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene any chicken pen or park within 30 feet of any dwelling, except his own.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. Any person violating the provision of Section one of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder, be fined not to exceed \$25.00 and costs, and in default of the payment of said fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each \$2.00 thereof unpaid, and each day that the said chicken pen or park is maintained after a conviction therefor shall constitute a new and separate offense under this Ordinance.

Passed the Council this 24th day of May, 1909.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 25th day of May, 1909.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

KEEPING OF STALLIONS

No. 843. An Ordinance prohibiting the keeping of stallions for breeding purposes in certain parts of the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Prohibited in City Limits—Exception.]

Section 1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, either as owner, agent or employee, to keep or maintain, for breeding purposes, any stallion within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene, except at the Lane County Agricultural Society Grounds.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this Ordinance, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed twenty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. The keeping of stallions within the City of Eugene for breeding purposes has been and now is an annoyance and a nuisance to the inhabitants of the city and against the public peace. Therefore an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Ordinance shall be in effect upon its passage and approval by the Mayor, for it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety that this Ordinance should be in effect upon its passage and approval as aforesaid.

Passed the Common Council this 15th day of April, 1909.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved this 15th day of April, 1909.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

NUISANCE

No. 106. An Ordinance to provide for the prevention and removal of nuisances and to punish those who allow them.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Offensive Odors—Penalty.]

Section 1. No person shall, within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene, erect, or maintain, or cause to be erected, or maintained, any nuisance, or suffer the same to remain, or be maintained on any premises over which he has control, either as landlord, agent or tenant.

And it is hereby declared to be a nuisance for the owner or occupant of any premises within said city to keep or maintain, or permit to remain, on any premises within said city anything that shall be in such condition as to emit a noisome and offensive smell, or which shall be deemed by the Marshal or Health Officer, of the City of Eugene, as prejudicial to the general health of the city. And such owner or occupant shall, upon notice given by such officer, abate such nuisance immediately, and in addition to the general fine imposed for violation of this Section, shall suffer an additional penalty of five (\$5.00) dollars per day for each day of unnecessary delay in compliance with the notice herein provided for to abate nuisance.

(Ord. No. 1309. P. May 28; Ap. May 29, 1913.)

[Owner to Remove Dead Animals—Penalty.]

Section 2. The owner of any animal which may die, shall, within twenty-four hours after its death, remove and bury the same outside the city limits. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

[Marshal's Duty.]

Section 3. In case any person shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding Section, and remove any dead animals belonging to him, the City Marshal shall make such disposal of the same as the law directs, and the costs of such disposal shall be recovered of such owner by action before the Recorder, with costs of suit.

[Marshal to Remove Same, When.]

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to remove all dead animals at the cost of the city when the owner is unknown, or refuses or fails to comply with this provision, and to prosecute all persons violating Section 2 of this Ordinance.

[Throwing Rubbish in Streets and Alleys—Penalty.]

Section 5. Any person who shall throw into any street, alley, or upon any sidewalk, or into any ditch, drain, or slough, any manure, straw, or rubbish of any kind, or any unsound or putrid, or unwholesome substance whatever, shall, upon conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

[Cesspools, Etc.—Penalty.]

Section 6. The owner or occupant of any premises on which shall exist any privy, vault, cesspool, or drain, which shall be in such condition as to emit a noisome and offensive smell, or which shall be deemed by the Marshal, or other officer appointed guardian of the health of the city, as prejudicial to the general health, shall, upon notice given by such officer, abate such nuisance immediately; and in addition to the general fine imposed for violation of this Section, shall suffer an additional penalty of five dollars per day for each day of unnecessary delay in compliance with the notice of the Marshal or Health Officer to abate such nuisance. On conviction for a violation of this section, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

[Filth on Sidewalks, Streets, Etc.—Penalty.]

Section 7. No person shall commit any nuisance on any bridge, sidewalk, street, alley, or public walk, or near or in any public building within the city. No person shall allow the contents, filth, or poisonous substance from any sink, sewer, cesspool, or drain to flow out upon any street, sidewalk, or under any sidewalk, or into any alley, or upon any lot or grounds adjoining his or her premises. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Section shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

[Marshal to Report Same—Notice of—Enforce Penalties.]

Section 8. The Marshal shall report to the City Council all cases of nuisance as described in Section 7 of this title. He shall promptly examine every such case reported to him, and shall have the right to enter any premises where he may have reason to believe such

nuisance exists, and shall give immediate notice to the occupant or owner of premises where such may be found, to abate the same. He shall strictly prosecute all cases of nuisances whatsoever that may come to his knowledge and enforce the penalties adjudged. He shall remove all nuisances at the cost of the city, in case of inability to otherwise compel the removal or abatement of the same, and shall bring his account for so doing before the City Council, who shall allow reasonable remuneration for services rendered by him.

[Groceries and Merchandise on Sidewalk—Penalty.]

Section 9. That any person who shall place or expose to sale any vegetables, furniture, boxes, fowls, goods, wares, merchandise of any description, or other obstruction on or over the sidewalk, shall, upon conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars. Nothing in the above shall be deemed to apply to persons receiving or discharging goods across the sidewalk, provided due diligence is used in removing the same.

[Slaughtering in City Limits—Penalty.]

Section 10. No butcher or other person shall kill or slaughter within the city limits any animal or animals, the flesh of which is intended to be sold or offered for sale; and no person shall keep in any yard, pen, corral, or enclosure within the city limits any beeves, sheep, swine or other animals to be slaughtered. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Section shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

[Noisome Accumulations in or About Premises—Penalty.]

Section 11. No person or persons shall permit or suffer to accumulate in or upon any yard, lot, place or premises, or upon any street or sidewalk adjacent to or abutting upon any lot, block, place, or premises owned or occupied by him or them, or for which he or they may be agent or agents within the city limits, any stagnant or impure water, refuse vegetables, decayed or decaying substances, garbage, or filth of any kind, nor suffer such yard, lot, place or premises to be or to remain in such condition as to cause or create a noisome or offensive smell or atmosphere, or thereby to become, cause, or create a public nuisance; provided, that no person shall be prosecuted for a violation of this Section unless such violation shall continue for twenty-four hours after he or they shall have received the notice provided in Section 6 of this Ordinance. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than five nor more than two hundred dollars.

[Slaughter-houses.]

Section 12. No person or persons shall keep, maintain, or run a slaughter-house within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Section shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

[Stall-fed Animals in City—Penalty.]

Section 13. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene to stall-feed or feed in any manner for the purpose of fattening the same, any cattle, sheep, or hogs in such a manner as to create a noisome or offensive smell,

or so as to vex or annoy anyone living in the vicinity of the place where said cattle, sheep, or hogs may be stall-fed or kept for the purpose of so fattening the same, or so as to vex or annoy the public in passing along the street in the vicinity where said cattle, sheep or hogs may be so stall-fed or kept for the purpose of being fattened. Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this Section shall, on conviction before the Recorder, be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned in the city jail not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred days.

[Repeal.]

That Title 2, of Chapter 4, of Ordinance No. 1, entitled "An Ordinance to provide a Code of City Laws and Ordinances and to repeal all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance," which said Ordinance passed the Council March 14, 1883, and all other Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed December 23, 1889.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved January 2, 1890.

A. G. Hovey, Mayor.

RUBBISH

No. 178. An Ordinance to prevent persons throwing trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, or any obstruction on vacant lots or grounds within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Throwing Rubbish on Vacant Grounds.]

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dump or throw any trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, or any obstruction on any vacant lot, or lots, or grounds within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder of said City of Eugene, be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its approval by the Mayor.

Passed September 14, 1891.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved September 15, 1891.

J. H. McClung, Mayor.

SEWAGE IN MILL RACE

No. 212. An Ordinance to prevent the discharge of sewage and other deleterious matter in the mill race of the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Decaying or Refuse Matter of any Kind.]

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or company to put into the mill race in the City of Eugene any dead animal or fowl, or to discharge or empty into said mill race in said City of Eugene, any filth, manure, sewage, deleterious, or refuse matter of any kind.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. Any person, corporation, or company guilty of violating the provisions of Section one of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction before the City Recorder, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars for the first offense, and not less than fifteen nor more than fifty dollars for each subsequent offense.

Passed May 8, 1893.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved May 9, 1893.

S. H. Friendly, Mayor.

OBSTRUCTION TO SEWERS

No. 390. An Ordinance to regulate the use of sewers and to punish violations thereof.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Persons Using Sewers Must Provide Ample Supply of Water.]

Section 1. No person shall use any of the sewer connections in the City of Eugene without providing or using an adequate supply of water properly connected to keep the said connections and sewer open and free for the passage of sewerage.

[Obstructions Must Not be Placed in Closet Basin.]

Section 2. No person shall deposit in the closet basin of any sewer connection any rags, dirt, sticks, stones, glass, or other solid matter, or any substance having a strong fiber, or any indissoluble, tenacious or gummy substance.

[Penalty.]

Section 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$50.00 and in default of the payment of the said fine and costs of action shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each two dollars of the said fine and costs.

Passed December 9, 1901.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved December 11, 1901.

G. R. Chrisman, Mayor.

RUBBISH.

No. 888. An Ordinance declaring it a nuisance to permit trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, empty boxes or decayed or charred or partially burned lumber or timbers to remain on vacant lots within the City of Eugene, providing a penalty therefor and providing for the removal of the same.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Rubbish on Vacant Grounds.]

Section 1. It shall be unlawful and constitute a nuisance for the owner or agent of the owner of any vacant lot, lots or grounds within the corporate limits of the City of Eugene, to keep thereon or to permit to remain thereon, any trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, empty boxes or decayed or charred or partially burned lumber or timber.

[Notice to Remove.]

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to give a written notice to the owner or agent of the owner of any such lot to remove therefrom any such trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, empty boxes or decayed or charred or partially burned lumber or timber.

[Failure to Comply—Penalty.]

Section 3. If said owner or agent of any such lot fails to comply with said notice for a period of five days from the receipt thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder shall be fined not to exceed \$10.00, and in default of the payment of said fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each two dollars thereof, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution of the action.

[Police May Remove—Lien for Cost.]

Section 4. The Chief of Police is hereby authorized to remove from any such lot, provided the owner or agent thereof fails so to do after receiving said notice, any such trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, empty boxes or decayed or charred or partially burned lumber or timber, and the cost of the removal of the same shall be reported to the Common Council and the Common Council shall determine by resolution whether said cost is correct, and may declare the same to be a lien upon the real property from which said trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, empty boxes or decayed or charred or partially burned lumber or timber, was removed, to be enforced as other city liens against real property.

Section 5. Inasmuch as there are at present many lots and places in Eugene upon which there is trash, filth, garbage, brush, tin cans, empty boxes or decayed or charred or partially burned lumber or timber which constitute a nuisance to the inhabitants of Eugene, it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety that this Ordinance be in effect upon its passage and approval by the Mayor, and it shall be in effect upon its passage and approval by the Mayor.

Passed this 18th day of June, 1909.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved this 18th day of June, 1909.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

SLOP AND REFUSE

No. 904. An Ordinance regulating the keeping of slop and refuse matter within the City of Eugene by the keepers of hotels and restaurants.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Hotels and Restaurants, Metal Receptacles.]

Section 1. Any person conducting or managing either as owner or employee, any hotel or restaurant within the City of Eugene, shall provide a metal receptacle for all the slop, swill or refuse, animal or vegetable matter that may come from said hotel, and such receptacle shall be tightly closed with a close fitting metal top except when being filled or emptied.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. Any person mentioned in Section one who shall keep or maintain or deposit within the City of Eugene any slop, swill or refuse, animal or vegetable matter from any such restaurant or hotel otherwise than in the manner specified in Section one, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$20.00, or in default of payment of such fine may be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each \$2.00 thereof, and each day that any person, after being convicted under this Ordinance shall keep or maintain any slop, swill or refuse, animal or vegetable matter contrary to the provisions of Section one, shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 3. For the reason that at present the hotels and restaurants of the city are storing their refuse matter in a careless manner to the great detriment of the health and comfort of the citizens, it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the people of the City of Eugene that this Ordinance be in effect upon its passage and approval by the Mayor and it shall be.

Passed the Council this 26th day of July, 1909.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 26th day of July, 1909.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

FLIES AND FILTH

No. 1306. An Ordinance for the abatement of filth, filth poison, and disease germs, and places where disease germs are born.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Eugene:

[Unsanitary Conditions Prohibited.]

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to suffer or permit or have upon their premises, whether owned or leased by them, any one or more of the following unsanitary fly-producing, disease-causing conditions, to-wit:

(1) Animal manure in any quantity which is not securely protected from flies;

(2) Privies, vaults, cess-pools, pits, or like places, which are not securely protected from flies;

(3) Garbage, in any quantity which is not securely protected from flies;

(4) Trash, litter, rags or anything whatsoever in which flies may breed or multiply.

It shall also be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to permit any water or pond to stand upon their premises upon which mosquitos may be bred, but such water shall be either drained or removed, or sufficient oil shall be placed thereon to prevent such mosquitos from breeding or multiplying on said pond.

[Police to Notify Offender.]

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police or Health Officer, upon learning in any way whatsoever of the existence of one or more of the unlawful conditions described in Section one of this Ordinance, to notify the offender in writing upon order blanks provided by the City Recorder, to remove or abate said unlawful condition, stating the shortest reasonable time for such removal or abatement.

[Penalty.]

Section 3. Any person, firm, company or corporation found guilty of having created or suffered to exist on premises either owned or leased by them, any one or more of the unlawful conditions named in Section one of this Ordinance, or shall refuse to abate such nuisance when notified as herein provided, shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed twenty (\$20) dollars.

Section 4. Whereas, There are many places within the City of Eugene where filth, filth poison, and places where disease germs are born, an emergency is therefore declared to exist and it is therefore declared to be for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the City of Eugene that this Ordinance become effective upon its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

Passed the Common Council this 13th day of May, 1913.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 14th day of May, 1913.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

O. & C. R. R. FRANCHISE

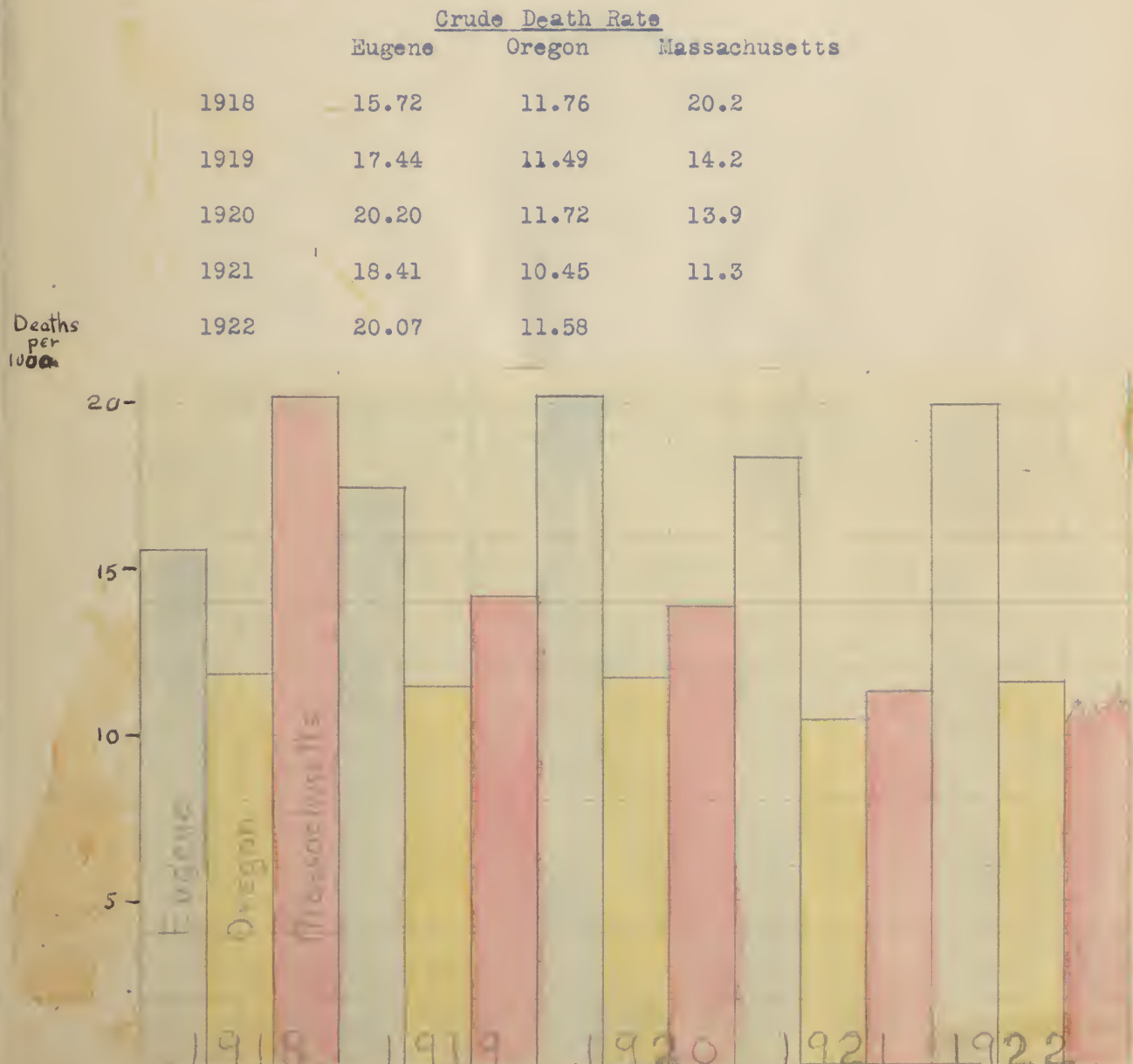
Chapter IX, Title IV, Printed Laws of 1893.

Section 1. That the right of way is hereby granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, of Portland, Oregon, to locate, build and operate their railroad upon and along any of the streets, alleys and public grounds of Eugene City, excepting Eighth, Ninth and Willamette streets; providing always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any way to grant the right to said company to appropriate more than twenty feet in width in the center of the street or streets on which they may decide to construct and operate their said road; and further provided, that said company shall, at all street crossings, across their said road, plank



VITAL STATISTICS

Oregon has only been in the registration area since 1918, accordingly no figures are available prior to that date. It is difficult to ascertain the thoroughness of reporting the different diseases. The City Health Officer reports they are well and carefully reported. Other physicians have different opinions. The deaths of necessity are reported, while the morbidity figures are probably not complete.



It will be seen from these figures that Eugene's death rate is higher both than that of Oregon at large and of Massachusetts. While that of Oregon is less than that of Massachusetts. The high death rate of Eugene is probably explicable by the fact that it is one of the few towns in the county with hospital facilities and accordingly a number of out of two cases are brought to Eugene to die and the deaths are reported from there, while in reality they belong perhaps to some neighboring village or community.

Birth Rate

	Eugene	Oregon
1918	18.68	17.47
1919	19.07	17.64
1920	23.22	19.08
1921	24.37	19.57
1922	25.57	18.45

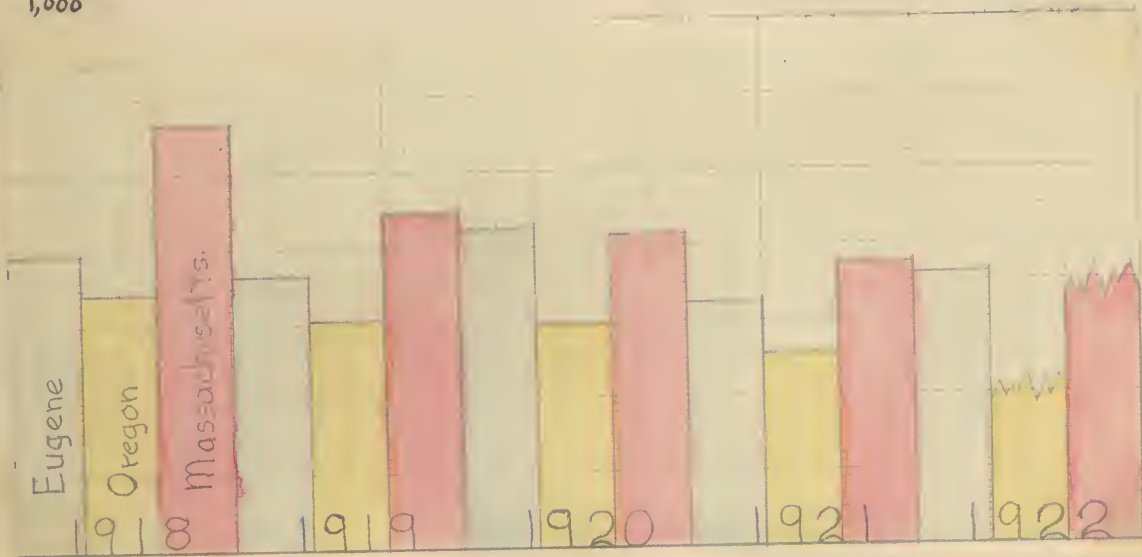
This upward trend in the birth rate is probably due to a better reporting of Vital Statistics rather than to the population becoming more prolific.

Infant Mortality

	Eugene	Oregon	Mass.
1918	78.6	68.2	113.2
1919	70.3	61.2	88.5
1920	85.7	59.5	83.2
1921	64.9	51.5	75.2
1922	72.14

Graphic Comparison of Infant Mortality

Rates of Eugene, Oregon and Massachusetts.

Deaths per
1,000

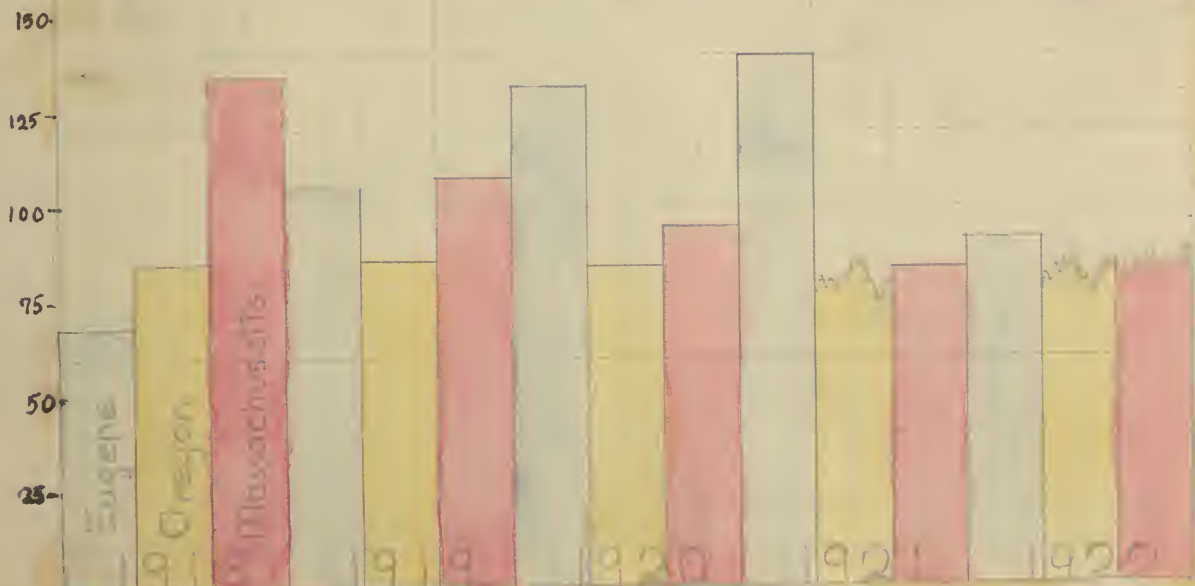
The comparison of Eugene and Oregon to Massachusetts is quite favorable. Why Eugene's rate should be consistently higher than that of Oregon at large is difficult to understand. Still it is not excessively high.

Specific Death Rate from Tuberculosis

	Eugene	Oregon	Massachusetts
1918	68.1	85.3	132.5
1919	105.4	87.6	108.0
1920	132.2	85.5	94.7
1921	139.5	84.2
1922	91.7

The figures for Eugene appear high while those of the state are favorably low. However, in such a small city with such a few number of total deaths, it is not fair to draw conclusions for a single year because one death increases the rate per ^{100,} thousand figures by about 10.

Deaths per
100,000



Specific Death Rate for Typhoid.

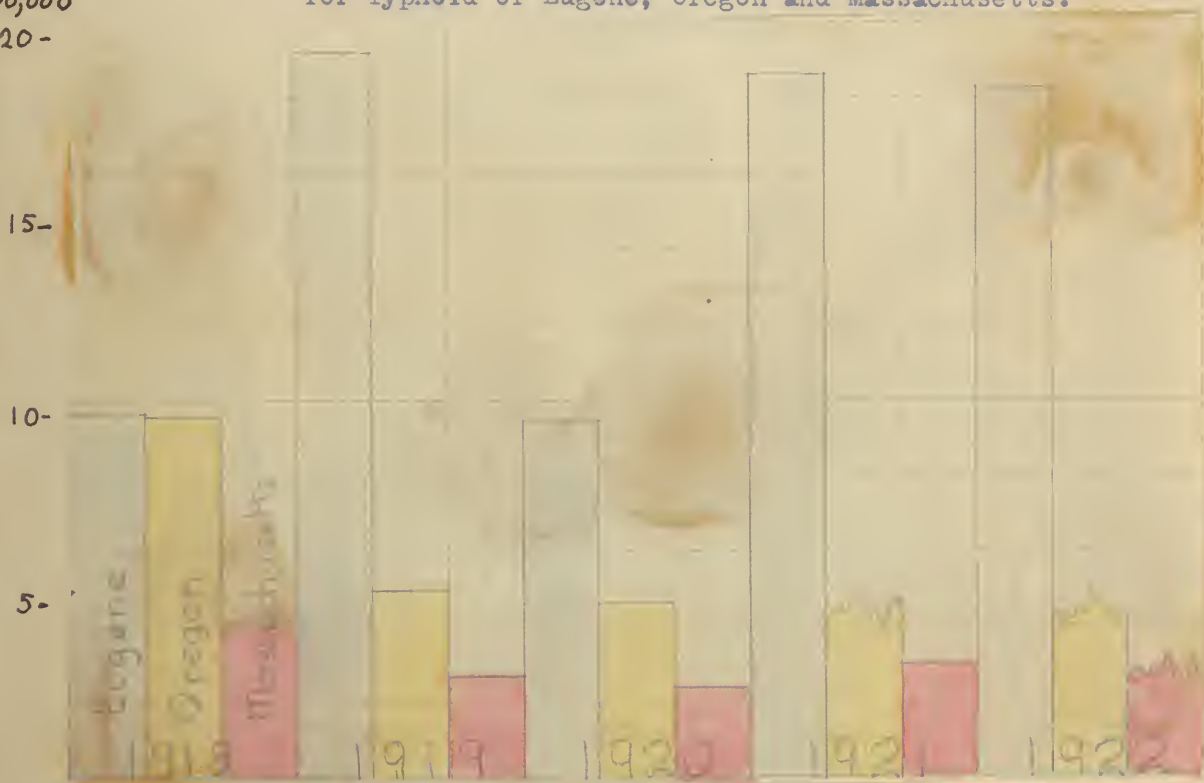
	Eugene	Oregon	Massachusetts
1918	9.7	9.6	4.1
1919	19.2	5	2.7
1920	9.5	4.6	2.4
1921	18.6	...	3.0
1922	18.3	...	

The figures speak for themselves. Here again it is a case of one death causing a marked rise in the death rate which gives a distorted figure. The regrettable thing about the figures is that there are any deaths when a plan of universal inoculation would bring the death rate to practically zero.

Graphic Comparison of Specific Death Rates

for Typhoid of Eugene, Oregon and Massachusetts.

Deaths per
100,000
20-



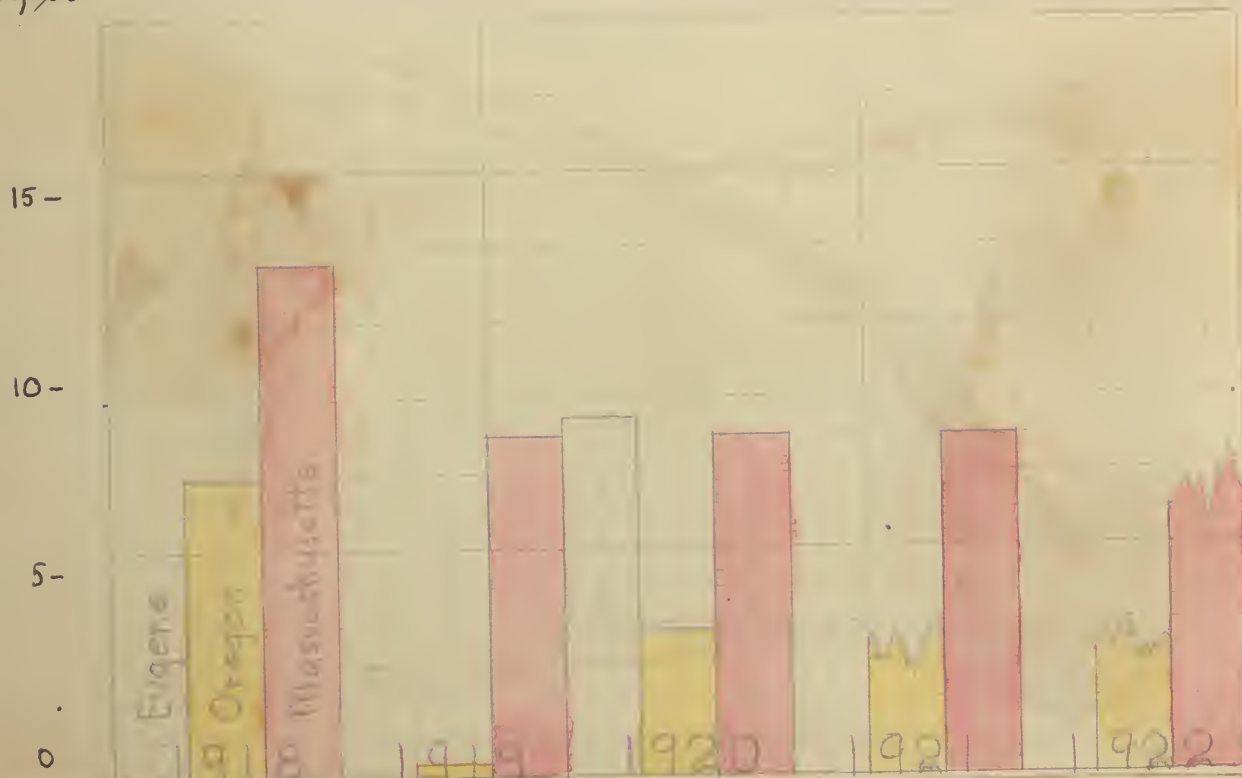
Specific Death Rate for Measles.

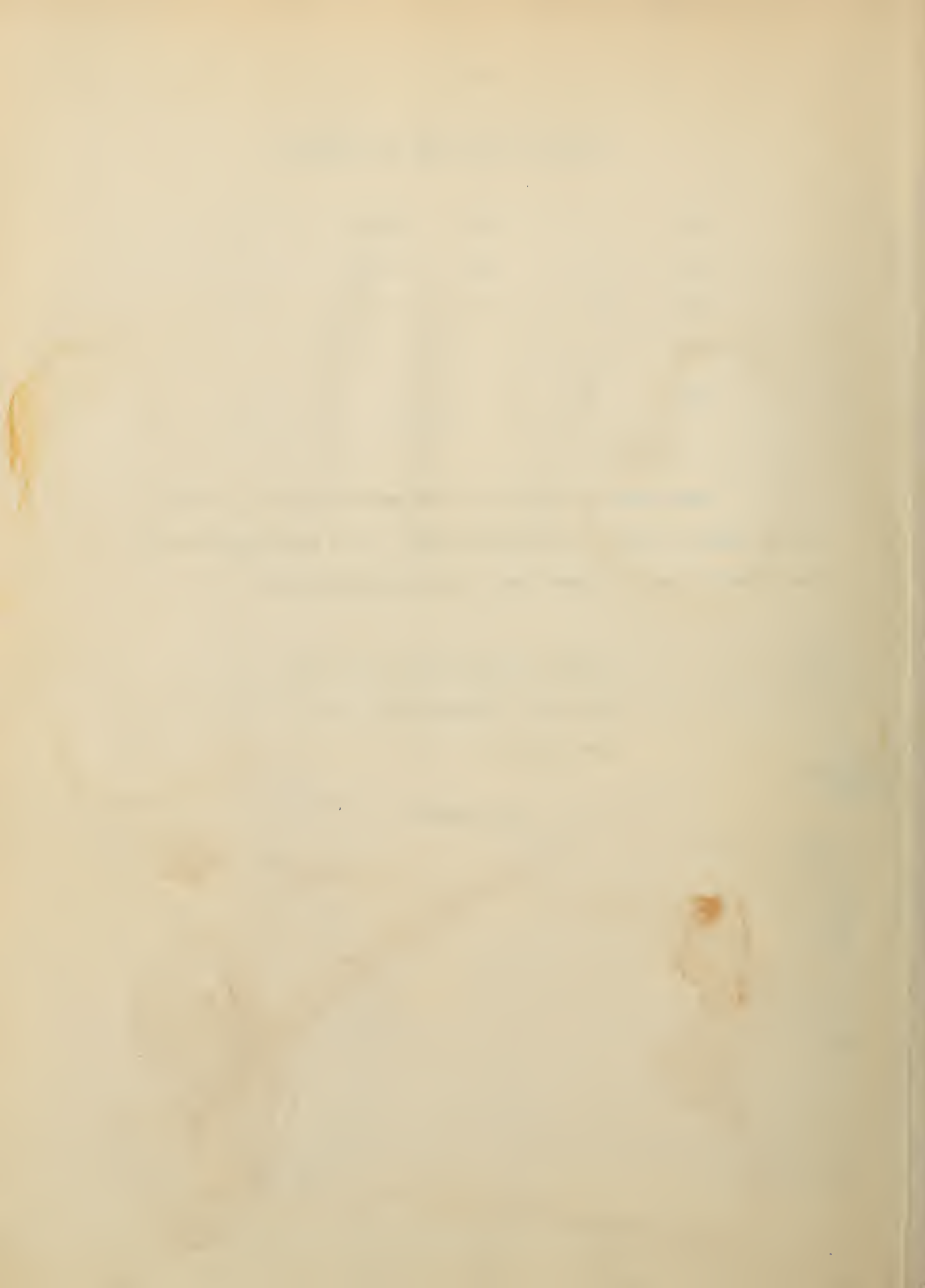
1918	0	7.9	13.6
1919	0	.4	9.0
1920	9.5	3.8	9.0
1921	0	..	9.0
1922	0

Eugene has had one death from measles in the last five years, which in itself is insignificant. It is noted the rate for the state at large is lower than than for Massachusetts.

Graphic Comparison of Rates for
Measles of Eugene, Oregon and
Massachusetts.

Deaths per
100,000





Specific Death Rate for Scarlet Fever.

	Eugene	Oregon	Mass.
1918	0	2.4	2.0
1919	0	3.1	3.7
1920	9.5	1.8	5.5
1921	0	...	1.4
1922	9.2	...	

Eugene has had two scarlet fever deaths in the last five years, which gives it an apparently high death rate. This means nothing. The rate for the state at large is slightly under that of Massachusetts.

Deaths per
100,000

(Next page)



Blanks used by Dept. of Health.

Infant
1920 Life
|||||
16

Mortality 1gr
Still
|||||
14

Lone county resident
35

1919
|||||
14

|||||
10

|||||
|||||
52

1918 16
1917 6
1916 5

29

53

78

314
16
3
48

16
3.2
132
52.2

314 / 1000.10
942
580

VJH
670
157355
1423
p. 32

Langview, St. Asaph Town
Lawrence - Purvis

2nd - Alder -

1916

- Typhoid - T.B. - Meas - S.F. -

180 3 159	HHH HHH 10 47	0	0
1917 144 1 108 1	HHH HHH 10	0	-
1918, 144 1 0.166	HHH HH 6	0	0
1919 - 144 * 144 1	HHH HHH HH 10 9	0	0
1920 - 202 1	HHH HHH HH 12	1	0

Specific & Total Death rates

VJA
670
951355
1925
p. 2

Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

(Approved by U. S. Census and American Health Assn.)

Statement of occupation.—Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., *Farmer* or *Planter*, *Physician*, *Compositor*, *Architect*, *Locomotive engineer*, *Civil engineer*, *Stationary fireman*, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) *Spinner*, (b) *Cotton mill*; (a) *Salesman*, (b) *Grocery*; (a) *Foreman*, (b) *Automobile factory*. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as *Day laborer*, *Farm laborer*, *Laborer—Coal mine*, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid *Housekeepers* who receive a definite salary), may be entered as *Housewife*, *Housework*, or *At home*, and children, not gainfully employed, as *At school* or *At home*. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic services for wages, as *Servant*, *Cook*, *Housemaid*, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: *Farmer (retired 6 yrs.)*. For persons who have no occupation whatever, write *None*.

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: *Cerebrospinal fever* (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); *Diphtheria* (avoid use of "Croup"); *Typhoid fever* (never report "Typhoid pneumonia"); *Lobar pneumonia*; *Bronchopneumonia* ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); *Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritoneum*, etc.; *Carcinoma*, *Sarcoma*, etc., of..... (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); *Measles*; *Whooping cough*; *Chronic valvular heart disease*; *Chronic interstitial nephritis*, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: *Measles* (disease causing death), 29 days; *Bronchopneumonia* (secondary), 10 days. Never report mere symptoms of terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anemia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility," ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hemorrhage," "In-

anition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uremia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septicemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL, or as *probably such*, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: *Accidental drowning*; *Struck by railway train—accident*; *Revolver wound of head—homicide*; *Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide*. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., *sepsis*, *tetanus*) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR FURTHER STATEMENTS
BY PHYSICIAN.

MARGIN RESERVED FOR BINDING

N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH

County..... State..... Local Registered No.....
 Township..... or Village..... or
 City..... No....., St.,..... Ward
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)

2 FULL NAME

(a) Residence. No..... St.,
 (Usual place of abode) (If nonresident, give city or town and state)
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX	4 COLOR OR RACE	5 Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (write the word)
-------	-----------------	---

5a If married, widowed, or divorced
 HUSBAND of
 (or) WIFE of

6 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year)

7 AGE	Years	Months	Days	If less than 1 day,.....hrs. or.....min.
-------	-------	--------	------	--

8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED

(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work.....
 (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer).....
 (c) Name of employer.....

9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town).....
 (State or country)

10 NAME OF FATHER

11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town).....
 (State or country)

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER

13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town).....
 (State or country)

14 Informant
 (Address)

15 Filed....., 19..... Registrar

CORONER'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) 19

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I took charge of the remains described above, held anthereon
 (Inquest, Autopsy or Inquiry)

and from the evidence obtained by said
 (Inquest, Autopsy or Inquiry)

find that said deceased came todeath on the day stated above.

The CAUSE OF DEATH * was as follows.....

CONTRIBUTORY
 (Secondary)

.....(duration) yrs., mos., days.

18 (Signed) M. D.
 (Examining physician)

(Coroner)

....., 19..... (Address).....

* State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL	DATE OF BURIAL
--	----------------

19

20 UNDERTAKER

ADDRESS

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

PERMIT FOR BURIAL OR REMOVAL

Stub to be retained by officer issuing permit.

No.

Issued to

Address

Date of issuance

Name of deceased

Disease causing death

Date of death

Place of death

Proposed place of burial

(Town)

Name of Registrar

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

PERMIT FOR BURIAL OR REMOVAL

No.

County Town Date of Death, 19.....

Decedent's full name Age.....

Disease causing death

Medical attendant

Proposed date of burial, 19.....

Proposed place of burial

Undertaker Address

A Certificate of Death having been filed in my office in accordance with law, I hereby authorize the burial of the body of said deceased person as stated above. In the case of death from a dangerous communicable disease, the burial must be conducted according to the rules of the State Board of Health. This permit to be delivered to person in charge of cemetery. If there is no person in charge, then to the local registrar within whose district the burial takes place.

(Registrar)

(Address)

Dated, 19.....

104
1925
p 32

Record No..... Page.....

Marriage Certificate

TO

Filed and Recorded

....., 19.....

County Clerk

By _____ Deputy

150
271
301
410
410

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

STATE OF OREGON }
COUNTY OF LANE } ss.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the undersigned, a _____
_____ by authority of a license bearing date the _____
day of _____, A. D. 19_____, and issued by the County Clerk of the
County of Lane, did on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19_____, at
the house of _____ in the County and State aforesaid, join in lawful
wedlock _____
of the County of _____ and State of _____
and _____, of the County of Lane and
State of Oregon, with their mutual consent.

In the presence of _____

_____ } Witnesses.

N. B.—The officiating officer must, within thirty days from the date of performing the ceremony, return a certificate of marriage to the County Clerk, issuing the license and a certificate of marriage to the County Clerk of the County in which the ceremony is performed.

PRIVATE RECORD
of **N^o 10325**
REPORTED VENEREAL CASES

Physician's Case No. Sex. Age.

Name of Patient

Address of Patient

Nature of Infection:

Gonorrhoea. Syphilis. Chancroid.

Probable date of infection

Severity. Source of infection.

Laboratory findings: Wassermann. Slide.

Living where?

Occupation. Marital condition.

Other known cases from same source

City or town. County.

Date treatment was begun. Gave further
treatments on dates inserted below:

Date. Date.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

State Board of Health.
Secured for benefit of
U. S. Public Health Service.

STATE OF OREGON
VENEREAL DISEASE REPORT
(Original)

Please Check (✓)
Items followed by ☐
N^o 10325

Date. 192.

Physician's Case No. Sex. M ☐ F ☐

Nature of infection: SYPHILIS { Primary ☐
Secondary ☐
Tertiary ☐ GONORRHOEA { Acute ☐
Subacute ☐
Chronic ☐

Age. Yrs. Mos.

CHANCROID

Probable date of infection. Approx. no. of exposures.

How soon after infection was treatment begun?

Severity

Laboratory findings: Wassermann. Slide.

Living: { At home ☐
Boarding house ☐
Hotel ☐
Hospital ☐
Institution ☐ Source of Infection: { Clandestine ☐
Commercial ☐
Accidental ☐
Congenital ☐
Husband or wife ☐

If clandestine or commercial, give name and address of same.

Occupation. Marital Condition { Married ☐
Single ☐ { Separated ☐
Divorced ☐ { Widowed ☐

Race. Nationality. Citizenship: { Not ☐ { 2nd paper ☐
1st paper ☐ citizen ☐

Schooling: Grade reached

Other known cases from same source

Present treatment under physician's instructions

Is patient inconsistent in treatment and in protecting others?

If so give name and address. and send report at once.

City or town. (Signed)

County. Address

DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW

STATE OF OREGON, } (Date), 192.....
County of } P. O.

TO THE OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH:

I have to report a case of
occurring in (Name of patient), age....., sex.....

Residence
(If in country, give distance and direction from nearest town)

attending School (if a child).

The case has been quarantined.

The infection came from

Number believed to be exposed.....
(In family) (In school) (Others)

Send this to your Health Officer.

(Signed), M. D.

(OVER)

WA
610
9-1-55
1925
p 32

Diseases Reportable By Law

**GROUP 1.—COMMON COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES**

Tuberculosis
Typhoid fever
Diphtheria
Scarlet fever
Smallpox
Whooping cough
Poliomyelitis
Cerebro spinal meningitis (epidemic)
Measles
German measles
Chicken pox
Mumps
Septic sore throat
Erysipelas
Trachoma
Ophthalmia neonatorum
Dysentery (epidemic enterocolitis)
Pneumonia
Favus
Purpura septicaemia
Impetigo contagiosa
Scabies (itch)
Influenza
*Syphilis
*Gonorrhoea

*Report by number of doctor's patient only.

**GROUP 2.—THE LESS COMMON COMMUNI-
CABLE DISEASES**

Pellagra
Anthrax
Glanders
Tetanus
Rabies
Actinomycosis
Echinococcus
Trichinosis
Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Malaria

**GROUP 3.—IMPORTED COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES**

Yellow fever
Malaria
Plague
Leprosy
Beri beri
Dengue
Hook worm
Asiatic cholera
Dysentery (amebic and specific bacillary)
Paragonimiasis
Typhus
Schistosoma
Relapsing fever

**GROUP 4.—OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
(Also reportable by law)**

Poisoning by—
Arsenic
Brass
Lead
Mercury
Silver
Carbon disulphide
Carbon dioxide
Carbon monoxide
Cyanide
Dinitro benzene
Fuel gas
Naphtha
Wood alcohol and any others

MARRIAGE LICENSE

STATE OF OREGON }
COUNTY OF LANE } ss.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

To any Person Authorized to Solemnize Marriages, Greeting:

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of Lane County, State of Oregon, by the affidavit of
....., a resident of
now on file in my office, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the
State of Oregon, entitled "An Act to Regulate Marriages," approved October 15, 1862, that there is no
legal impediment to the solemnization of Marriage between
of Lane County, State of Oregon, and.....
ofCounty, State of

You are hereby authorized to solemnize said marriage and join together said persons as Husband and
Wife and, certify your proceedings herein to this office within thirty days as required by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of the County Court of
said County, thisday of....., 19.....

.....
County Clerk.

By.....
Deputy.

N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1 PLACE OF DEATH State Registered No.....
 County Lane State Oregon Local Registered No.....
 Township..... or Village..... or
 City Eugene No. 47 Pearl St., 4 Ward
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
 2 FULL NAME George Alanzo Robb
 (a) Residence. No. 47 Pearl St., Eugene, Oregon
 (Usual place of abode) (If nonresident, give city or town and state)
 Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX <u>Male</u>	4 COLOR OR RACE <u>white</u>	5 Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word) <u>Single</u>
5a If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of		
6 DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) <u>3/18/99</u>		
7 AGE	Years	Months Days If less than 1 day, hrs. or min.
8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work <u>Student</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) (c) Name of employer		
9 BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Eugene</u> (State or country)		
PARENTS	10 NAME OF FATHER <u>Alfred Robb</u>	
	11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) <u>Eugene</u> (State or country) <u>Oregon</u>	
	12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Alice Adams</u>	
	13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) <u>Eugene</u> (State or country) <u>Oregon</u>	
14 Informant <u>Alfred Robb</u> (Address) <u>47 Pearl Street</u>		
15 Filed <u>3/20/1922</u> <u>J. C. Banks</u> Registrar		

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) 3/18 1922
 17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from 1/23/22
, 19....., to 3/18/22, 19....., that I last
 saw him alive on 3/18/22, 19....., and that death
 occurred on the date stated above, at 2:05 P. m.
 The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Mitral Stenosis and Regurgitation

 (duration) 8 yrs., 7 mos., 2 days.
 CONTRIBUTORY
 (Secondary)
 (duration) yrs., mos., days.
 18 Where was disease contracted
 if not at place of death?
 Did an operation precede death? No Date of.....
 Was there an autopsy? No
 What test confirmed diagnosis? None
 (Signed) Paul E. Spangler M. D.
3/19/1922 (Address) 154-11th Ave. W., Eugene

* State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION OR REMOVAL	DATE OF BURIAL
20 UNDERTAKER	ADDRESS

Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

(Approved by U. S. Census and American Health Assn.)

Statement of occupation.—Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., *Farmer* or *Planter*, *Physician*, *Compositor*, *Architect*, *Locomotive engineer*, *Civil engineer*, *Stationary fireman*, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) *Spinner*, (b) *Cotton mill*; (a) *Salesman*, (b) *Grocery*; (a) *Foreman*, (b) *Automobile factory*. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as *Day laborer*, *Farm laborer*, *Laborer—Coal mine*, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid *Housekeepers* who receive a definite salary), may be entered as *Housewife*, *Housework*, or *At home*, and children, not gainfully employed, as *At school* or *At home*. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic services for wages, as *Servant*, *Cook*, *Housemaid*, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: *Farmer (retired 6 yrs.)* For persons who have no occupation whatever, write *None*.

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: *Cerebrospinal fever* (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); *Diphtheria* (avoid use of "Croup"); *Typhoid fever* (never report "Typhoid pneumonia") *Lobar pneumonia*; *Bronchopneumonia* ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); *Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritoneum*, etc., *Carcinoma, Sarcoma*, etc., of..... (name origin); "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); *Measles*; *Whooping cough*; *Chronic valvular heart disease*; *Chronic interstitial nephritis*, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: *Measles* (disease causing death), 29 days; *Bronchopneumonia* (secondary), 10 days. Never report mere symptoms of terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anemia" (merely symptomatic); "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility," ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hemorrhage," "In-

anition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uremia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septicemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL, or as *probably such*, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: *Accidental drowning*; *Struck by railway train—accident*; *Revolver wound of head—homicide*; *Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide*. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., *sepsis, tetanus*) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR FURTHER STATEMENTS
BY PHYSICIAN.

201
1221
555
1019
410

OREGON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

PHYSICIAN'S PERSONAL RECORD

PLACE OF BIRTH

County Lane
 City of Eugene
 Street and No. 242 Oak St.
 Name Doris Roberts
 Sex Female Legitimate yes
 Twin, triplet or other _____ and number in order of birth _____
 Father's Name John Roberts
 Color White Age 24
 Birthplace Eugene Oregon
 Occupation Salesman
 Mother's Maiden Name Grace Jones
 Color White Age 22
 Birthplace Salem, Oregon
 Occupation Housewife
 (a) No. of children of this mother born alive and now living 0
 (b) No. of children of this mother born alive but now dead 0
 (c) Stillborn 0
 Date of birth May 11, 1922

WRITE PLAINLY, WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

N. B.—In case of more than one child at birth, a SEPARATE RETURN must be made for each, and the number of each, in order of birth, stated. This certificate must be filed by the attending physician or midwife with the local registrar within 10 days after birth.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS OF MOTHER

Oregon State Board of Health, Division of Vital Statistics CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

State Registered No. _____
 Local Registered No. _____

1. PLACE OF BIRTH—

County Lane State Oregon
 Township _____ or Village _____
 City Eugene No. 242 St. Oak Ward 4
 (If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
 (If in country, give distance and direction from nearest town)

2. Full name of child Doris Roberts

If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed

3. Sex of child <u>female</u>	To be answered ONLY in event of plural births.	4. Twin, triplet or other _____	6. Legitimate? <u>Yes</u>	7. Date of birth <u>5/11/22</u> (Month, day, year)
5. Number, in order of birth _____				
8. FATHER Full name <u>John Roberts</u>		14. MOTHER Full maiden name <u>Grace Jones</u>		
9. Residence (Usual place of abode) <u>242 Oak St. Eugene Oregon.</u> If nonresident, give place and State		15. Residence (Usual place of abode) <u>242 Oak St Eugene, Oregon</u> If nonresident, give place and State		
10. Color or race <u>White</u>	11. Age at last birthday <u>24</u> (Years)		16. Color or race <u>White</u>	17. Age at last birthday <u>22</u> (Years)
12. Birthplace (city or place) <u>Eugene Oregon</u> (State or country)		18. Birthplace (city or place) <u>Salem Oregon</u> (State or country)		
13. Occupation <u>Salesman</u> Nature of industry _____		19. Occupation <u>Housewife</u> Nature of industry _____		
20. Number of children of this mother (Taken as of time of birth of child herein certified and including this child.) (a) Born alive and now living <u>0</u> (b) Born alive but now dead <u>0</u> (c) Stillborn <u>0</u>				

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE*

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was born alive at 6 a.m. on the date above stated.
 (Born alive or stillborn)

Signature Paul E. Spangler
Physician
 (Physician or Midwife)

Given name added from a supplemental report _____ Address 164-7th Ave. W. Eugene, Ore.
 (Month, day, year)

Registrar.

Filed 5/12/1922 Registrar.

WA
676
95735
1923
P 32

Medical Certificate for Marriage License

STATE OF OREGON {
COUNTY OF LANE { ss.

I, _____, being first duly sworn, say that I am a physician duly authorized to practice medicine within the State of Oregon;

That on this _____ day of _____, 19_____, I examined _____, a male person who is about to apply to a County Clerk of the State of Oregon for a Marriage License;

That from said examination I found said applicant to be free from contagious or infectious venereal disease.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19_____

Medical Certificate

for

Marriage License

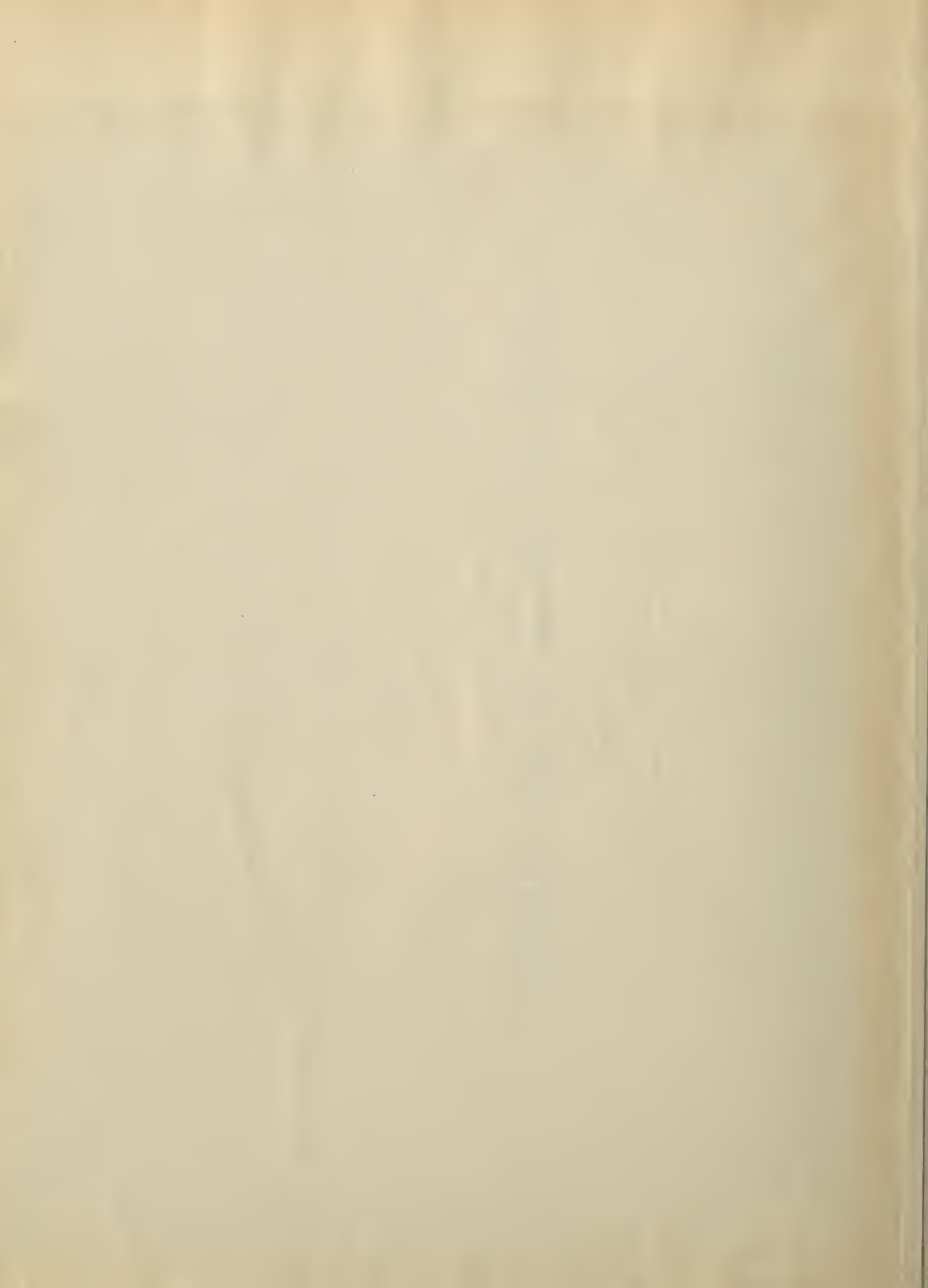
.....
Applicant
.....

Filed 19.....

.....
County Clerk
.....

By
Deputy
.....

WA
670
12125
1925
p. 22



MILK

The milk situation in the City of Eugene is not very satisfactory. Like other health measures, the milk supply is well covered by ordinances, but these ordinances are only half-heartedly enforced (See appended ordinances). There are four city dairies, and a large number of rural dairymen supplying milk to the city. These rural dairymen are the ones that give rise to the problem. The city dairies are kept quite clean, their handlers observe the necessary precautions; their utensils are properly cleaned and sterilized, and the milk is stored and dispensed at a proper temperature. But two of these dairies sell almost no milk, their chief line being butter and ice-cream. The other two city dairies are pasturizing plants, and together supply something under one-fourth of the milk distributed.

Some of these rural dairies are highly commendable, as for instance the one scored, which received 95.5%. Others are quite good and the dealers are very conscientious about collecting and delivering their milk. But there are others who only milk a few cows and these as a side issue, who seem to think their duty performed when they take out their licence. And in reality it is because the city health administration seldom checks up on a milk supply unless there is a complaint made and the state inspector is not around often enough and even then he does not get these one or two cow dairies. The score of the poor dairy here reported is indicative of what might happen. There are many chances for an epidemic to gain headway via the milk

supply of the city.

There is no dairy producing certified milk which supplies milk to Eugene. There are two city dairies pasturizing milk. Both of these concerns buy their milk from various farmers who bring it in. This milk is then mixed and the bulk pasturized. One dairy pasturizes by heating the milk to 140° F. for 20 minutes and then cooling rapidly to 48° F. at which temperature it is stored and dispensed. Their handling, bottling and sterilization of utensils is satisfactory and there is no criticism to be made. They dispense 250 gallons daily. The other dairy dispenses 175 gallons a day of pasturized milk. Their process is to heat the milk to 138° F. for 30 minutes, then it is kept at 100° F. for 20 minutes and then cooled, bottled, stored and dispensed at 55° F. Their handling and methods are also satisfactory.

(See next page)

ORDINANCES

THE CITY OF EUGENE

123

is to be done, and the person in charge thereof, are suitable and proper, such officer shall grant a permit to do such blasting.

[Precaution.]

Section 3. Notwithstanding anything in said permit contained, it shall be the duty of all persons engaged in blasting within the City, before firing any blast, to see that it is covered with chain aprons, lagging, brush, or other sufficient covering, placed over and around such blast, or charge, in such a manner that all danger to persons and property shall be absolutely prevented. Three minutes' notice of the firing of blasts shall in all cases be given by displaying a red flag in a conspicuous place on a staff not less than ten feet high and within 25 feet of the place where the charge is placed, and by calling out the words "A Blast," several times repeated, and loud enough to be heard at a distance of 250 feet.

[Penalty.]

Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200, or by imprisonment for a term of not exceeding 60 days in the city jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 5. There being no Ordinance in the City of Eugene regulating blasting and a large amount of such blasting being done, it is hereby declared that an emergency exists requiring that for the preservation of the immediate safety of the city and its inhabitants, this Ordinance should have immediate effect, and this Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval by the Mayor.

Passed March 24, 1908.

Attest:

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

Approved March 27, 1908.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

No. 753. An Ordinance to regulate weights and measures in the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[False, Prohibited.]

Section 1. Any person, firm, company, or corporation, doing business permanently or temporarily in the City of Eugene, who shall use any false weight in the weighing of any commodity, or who shall give short weight therein, or who shall use any false measure in the measuring of any article or commodity, or who shall give short measure therein, or who shall mark a false weight or measure upon any cask or package, or shall sell or offer for sale any cask or package so marked shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[False Brand or Label.]

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale any original package, the contents of which is not truly represented thereon, or shall sell or offer for sale such package of goods under a false name or brand for the purpose of deception, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

is to be done, and the person in charge thereof, are suitable and proper, such officer shall grant a permit to do such blasting.

[Precaution.]

Section 3. Notwithstanding anything in said permit contained, it shall be the duty of all persons engaged in blasting within the City, before firing any blast, to see that it is covered with chain aprons, lagging, brush, or other sufficient covering, placed over and around such blast, or charge, in such a manner that all danger to persons and property shall be absolutely prevented. Three minutes' notice of the firing of blasts shall in all cases be given by displaying a red flag in a conspicuous place on a staff not less than ten feet high and within 25 feet of the place where the charge is placed, and by calling out the words "A Blast," several times repeated, and loud enough to be heard at a distance of 250 feet.

[Penalty.]

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[False Brand or Label.]

Section 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell or offer for sale any original package, the contents of which is not truly represented thereon, or shall sell or offer for sale such package of goods under a false name or brand for the purpose of deception, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Penalty.]

Section 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the terms or provisions of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof before the City Recorder, be subject to a fine of not less than two and fifty hundredth dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in default of the payment of any such fine shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each two dollars of such fine.

Passed June 22d, 1908.

Attest:

Approved June 24, 1908.

B. F. Dorris, Recorder.

J. D. Matlock, Mayor.

MILK AND CREAM DEALERS

No. 841. An Ordinance regulating the sale of milk and cream, and the licensing of milk dealers within the City of Eugene, and to repeal all Ordinances and parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[License Required.]

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, or corporation to engage in the business of selling milk or cream within the City of Eugene without having first applied for and received a license so to do under the provisions of this Ordinance, provided, however, that no person keeping but one cow in the City of Eugene and selling a portion of the milk or cream therefrom, shall be considered as engaged in the business of selling milk or cream with the City of Eugene under the provisions of this Ordinance.

[Application and Fee.]

Section 2. Any applicant for a license to sell milk or cream within the City of Eugene, shall present a written application therefor, to the Recorder of said City, stating the name of the person, company or corporation so applying, the number of cows he proposes to keep for milk supply, the farm or other place where the same are kept, or if such applicant does not secure his milk supply thus, the source from which he expects to obtain the same, together with a statement that the applicant will endeavor to comply with the terms of this Ordinance, the application shall be accompanied with a fee of one dollar, and upon such application and payment, a license shall be granted him, to engage in such business within the city for the term of one year.

[Sanitary Requirements.]

Section 3. It shall be the duty of all persons, companies, and corporations licensed to engage in the milk business in the City of Eugene, to use in their herds for the production of milk products, only sound, healthful cows, to supply them adequately with wholesome food and water and adequate shelter, to keep the barns and yards where said cows are kept in proper condition, to see that the method of milking, of caring for and distributing milk to customers, and the condition of all pails, cans, and utensils of all kinds, and

houses and rooms for storage of said milk, and all other places and things connected with said milk business, are clean and sanitary.

[Inspection.]

Section 4. All persons, companies or corporations licensed hereunder shall afford the proper municipal authorities, the medical officer of health or any duly qualified veterinary surgeon who may be appointed for that purpose by the Municipal Authorities and council, free access from time to time within reasonable hours, to any barn, stable, cow shed or other place either within or without the city where cows may be kept for the purpose of supplying milk to the inhabitants of Eugene, and shall permit said health officer or other person appointed for that purpose to inspect the said cows and the place where they are kept and the milk supplied therefrom in order that it may be determined whether any such cows suffer from any disease or may be likely to suffer from any disease from the surroundings, and also to examine the milk from any such cows to determine whether or not any such milk is dangerous or injurious to health.

[Hindering Inspection—Penalty.]

Section 5. Every owner of any cow kept within the City for the supply of milk, or wherever kept, if the milk is being sent for sale within the city, and every person in charge of the same, shall render such reasonable assistance to the Medical Officer of Health or to any such veterinary surgeon who may be appointed as aforesaid, for the purpose of inspection and examination as may be required by them, and any person refusing such assistance or obstructing the inspection, shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

[Keeping Diseased Cow.—Penalty.]

Section 6. Every dairyman or keeper of a barn or cowshed, whose milk is sold within the City, who after intimation has been made to him by the municipal authorities or by the Medical Officer of Health, or by any person on behalf of the municipal authorities, that any cow in his possession, kept for the supply of milk for human consumption, suffers from tuberculosis or any disease which might render the use of such milk injurious to health, shall retain such cow in his possession, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be presumed to have sold the milk produced by such cow for human consumption and shall be liable in a penalty of not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

[Penalty.]

Section 7. Any person, individually, or as a member of any company, or as an officer or employee of any corporation, violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than three dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the city jail for a term not exceeding thirty days, and the license granted to any such person may be revoked by the City Recorder.

Section 8. That all Ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Section 9. There being no Ordinance adequately regulating the sale of milk and cream in the City of Eugene, and for licensing the same, it is necessary to the health and safety of the people of the

EQUIPMENT.	SCORE.		METHODS.	SCORE.			
	Perfect.	Allowed.		Perfect.	Allowed.		
COWS.							
Health.....	6	6	Clean.....	8	8		
Apparently in good health... 1			(Free from visible dirt, 6.)				
If tested with tuberculin within a year and no tuberculosis is found, or if tested within six months and all reacting animals removed... 5			STABLES.				
(If tested within a year and reacting animals are found and removed, 3.)			Cleanliness of stables.....	6	6		
Food (clean and wholesome).....	1	1	Floor.....	2			
Water (clean and fresh).....	1	1	Walls.....	1			
STABLES.							
Location of stable.....	2	2	Ceiling and ledges.....	1			
Well drained.....	1		Mangers and partitions.....	1			
Free from contaminating surroundings.....	1		Windows.....	1			
Construction of stable.....	4	4	Stable air at milking time.....	5	5		
Tight, sound floor and proper gutter.....	2		Freedom from dust.....	3			
Smooth, tight walls and ceiling.....	1		Freedom from odors.....	2			
Provision for light: Four sq. ft. of glass per cow.....	4	4	Cleanliness of bedding.....	1	1		
(Three sq. ft., 3; 2 sq. ft., 2; 1 sq. ft., 1. Deduct for uneven distribution.)			Barnyard.....	2	2		
Bedding.....	1	1	Clean.....	1			
Ventilation.....	7	5	Well drained.....	1			
Provision for fresh air, controllable flue system.....	3		Removal of manure daily to 50 feet from stable.....	2	2		
(Windows hinged at bottom, 1.5; sliding windows, 1; other openings, 0.5.)			MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.				
Cubic feet of space per cow, 500 ft.....	3		Cleanliness of milk room.....	3	3		
(Less than 500 ft., 2; less than 400 ft., 1; less than 300 ft., 0.)			UTENSILS AND MILKING.				
Provision for controlling temperature.....	1		Care and cleanliness of utensils.....	8	7		
UTENSILS.							
Construction and condition of utensils.....	1	1	Thoroughly washed.....	2			
Water for cleaning.....	1	1	Sterilized in steam for 15 minutes.....	3			
(Clean, convenient, and abundant.)			(Placed over steam jet, or scalded with boiling water, 2.)				
Small-top milking pail.....	5	5	Protected from contamination.....	3			
Milk cooler.....	1	1	Cleanliness of milking.....	9	9		
Clean milking suits.....	1	1	Clean, dry hands.....	3			
MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.							
Location: Free from contaminating surroundings.....	1	1	Udders washed and wiped.....	6			
Construction of milk room.....	2	2	(Udders cleaned with moist cloth, 4; cleaned with dry cloth or brush at least fifteen minutes before milking, 1.)				
Floor, walls, and ceiling.....	1		HANDLING THE MILK.				
Light, ventilation, screens... 1			Cleanliness of attendants in milk room.....	2	2		
Separate rooms for washing utensils and handling milk.....	1	1	Milk removed immediately from stable without pouring from pail.....	2	1		
Facilities for steam.....	1	1	Cooled immediately after milking each cow.....	2	2		
(Hot water, 0.5.)			Cooled below 50° F. (51° to 55°, 4; 56° to 60°, 2.)	5	4		
Total.....	40	38	Stored below 50° F. (51° to 55°, 2; 56° to 60°, 1.)	3	3		
			Transportation below 50° F. (51° to 55°, 1.5; 56° to 60°, 1.)	2	1.5		
			(If delivered twice a day, allow perfect score for storage and transportation.)				
			Total.....	60	57.5		

Equipment 38 + Methods 57.5 = 95.5 Final Score.

NOTE 1.—If any exceptionally filthy condition is found, particularly dirty utensils, the total score may be further limited.

NOTE 2.—If the water is exposed to dangerous contamination, or there is evidence of the presence of a dangerous disease in animals or attendants, the score shall be 0.

BOARD OF HEALTH
SANITARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY FARMS.

SCORE CARD.

Indorsed by the Official Dairy Instructors' Association.

Owner or lessee of farm..... *Max Arp*
P. O. address..... *Eugene* State *Oregon*
Total number of cows..... *32* Number milking..... *28*
Gallons of milk produced daily..... *170*
Product is sold by producer in families, hotels, ~~restaurants~~, stores,
to..... dealer.
For milk supply of..... *Eugene Oregon*
Permit No. Date of inspection..... *July 13* , 192*1*

REMARKS:

*Collecting, handling & distribution
of milk beyond reproach.*

(Signed)

Paul E. Spangler

Inspector.

DAIRY SCORING

1917 JANUARY 17TH 1918

COWS OF THE FARM OF ST. JOHN'S

FARM OF ST. JOHN'S

BOARD OF HEALTH

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DAIRY FARMS.

SCORE CARD.

Indorsed by the Official Dairy Instructors' Association.

Owner or lessee of farm.....George Miller.....
P. O. address.....Eugene..... State Oregon.....
Total number of cows.....10..... Number milking.....7.....
Gallons of milk produced daily.....42.....
Product is sold by producer in families, ~~hotels, restaurants, stores,~~
todealer.....
For milk supply of.....Eugene Oregon.....
Permit No..... Date of inspection July 13, 1921
REMARKS: Methods careless & slovenly.

(Signed).....Paul E Pfanzler.....
Inspector.

EQUIPMENT.	SCORE.		METHODS.	SCORE.	
	Perfect.	Allowed.		Perfect.	Allowed.
COWS.			COWS.		
Health.....	6	6	Clean.....	8	6
Apparently in good health.... 1			(Free from visible dirt, 6.)		
If tested with tuberculin with- in a year and no tubercu- losis is found, or if tested within six months and all reacting animals removed.... 5			STABLES.		
(If tested within a year and re- acting animals are found and removed, 3.)			Cleanliness of stables.....	6	3
Food (clean and wholesome)..... 1	1	1	Floor	2	
Water (clean and fresh)..... 1	1	1	Walls	1	
STABLES.			Ceiling and ledges..... 1		
Location of stable.....	2	1	Mangers and partitions..... 1		
Well drained..... 1			Windows..... 1		
Free from contaminating sur- roundings	1	2	Stable air at milking time	5	3
Construction of stable	4		Freedom from dust..... 3		
Tight, sound floor and proper gutter	2		Freedom from odors..... 2		
Smooth, tight walls and ceiling .. 1			Cleanliness of bedding.....	1	1
Provision for light: Four sq. ft. of glass per cow.....	4	2	Barnyard	2	0
(Three sq. ft., 3; 2 sq. ft., 2; 1 sq. ft., 1. Deduct for uneven distribution.)			Clean..... 1		
Bedding	1	0	Well drained..... 1		
Ventilation,	7	4	Removal of manure daily to 50 feet from stable.....	2	0
Provision for fresh air, con- trollable flue system..... 3			MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.		
(Windows hinged at bot- tom, 1.5; sliding windows, 1; other openings, 0.5.)			Cleanliness of milk room.....	3	2
Cubic feet of space per cow, 500 ft	3		UTENSILS AND MILKING.		
(Less than 500 ft., 2; less than 400 ft., 1; less than 300 ft., 0.)			Care and cleanliness of utensils....	8	2
Provision for controlling tem- perature	1		Thoroughly washed..... 2		
UTENSILS.			Sterilized in steam for 15 min- utes	3	
Construction and condition of utensils	1	1	(Placed over steam jet, or scalded with boiling water, 2.)		
Water for cleaning	1	1	Protected from contamination .. 3		
(Clean, convenient, and abund- ant.)			Cleanliness of milking.....	9	4
Small-top milking pail.....	5	0	Clean, dry hands..... 3		
Milk cooler	1	0	Udders washed and wiped..... 6		
Clean milking suits.....	1	0	(Udders cleaned with moist cloth, 4; cleaned with dry cloth or brush at least fifteen minutes be- fore milking, 1.)		
MILK ROOM OR MILK HOUSE.			HANDLING THE MILK.		
Location: Free from contamina- ting surroundings.....	1	1	Cleanliness of attendants in milk room	2	2
Construction of milk room.....	2	1	Milk removed immediately from stable without pouring from pail ..	2	0
Floor, walls, and ceiling	1		Cooled immediately after milking each cow.....	2	0
Light, ventilation, screens..... 1			Cooled below 50° F.....	5	2
Separate rooms for washing uten- sils and handling milk.....	1	0	(51° to 55°, 4; 56° to 60°, 2.)		
Facilities for steam.....	1	0	Stored below 50° F.....	3	1
(Hot water, 0.5.)			(51° to 55°, 2; 56° to 60°, 1.)		
Total	40	21.5	Transportation below 50° F.....	2	1
			(51° to 55°, 1.5; 56° to 60°, 1.) (If delivered twice a day, allow perfect score for storage and trans- portation.)		
			Total	60	27

Equipment 21.5 + Methods 27 = 48.5 Final Score.

NOTE 1.—If any exceptionally filthy condition is found, particularly dirty utensils, the total score may be further limited.

NOTE 2.—If the water is exposed to dangerous contamination, or there is evidence of the presence of a dangerous disease in animals or attendants, the score shall be 0.

DAIRY SCORING

SANITARY NUISANCES

There are no odors or sources of odors effecting any great part of the city. In ceratin localities disagreeable odors are emitted from manure piles of poorly kept stables, although this is adequately covered by the city ordinances the law is inclined to trust to the public spirit and altruism of its citizens, which is adequate in most cases, but fails in some.

Dust is no longer a problem. All the main thoroughfares are paved and the secondary streets are well-gravelled and oiled during the dry season. The paved streets are flushed daily and thus reduces further any possibility of dust or filth.

As mentioned above the civic pride of these western cities is very great and other than the annual spring Clean-Up mentioned in the section on "Garbage, Rubbish and Ashes," the city does very little in the way of cleaning up or enforcing the adequate ordinances (which are appended). However, in most cases there is no need of worry for the property owner as a rule sees to it that his property always is presentable. Often these vacant lots are planted to gardens. Occasionally you find one grown up to weeds. But nowhere do you find rubbish accumulated. All trash is hauled to the one municipal dump which is outside the city. There are no dumps within the city.

Under the leadership of the famous biologist, Clifton Freement Hodge, a few years ago Eugene became practically a fly-less city and at this time appropriate ordinances were passed to check their growth in the future. However, these ordinances have not been enforced and the

occasional poorly kept stable and the universal careless handling of garbage offers food and home in abundance for flies. So at present they are on the increase. Their distribution is not universal over the city, as some sections where there are no horses or cows are particularly free from flies. Another factor in the fly problem is that the mildness of the winters allows the fly to lead a comfortable and happy life throughout the year.

Mosquitoes are practically unknown. There are no swamps or stagnant water in spite of the damp winters. For as soon as the rains are over, the excess moisture rapidly drains away and the sun of summer dries up any remaining dampness.

Rats and vermin, present of course, are not a problem. There is no attraction for them.

There are still a few private stables within the city limits and two public feed barns. Either cows or horses may be kept within the city limits. The ordinances require that the manure shall be kept in tightly covered containers and protected from flies. This ordinance is usually carried out but not enforced, hence in a few cases open manure piles constitute a definite nuisance.

There is no smoke nuisance. For heating purposes wood is burned and this gives practically no smoke. There are no coal burning industries. Occasionally in the summer the entire sky becomes clouded with smoke from forest fires, but this is not a nuisance, merely a novel experience.

There are no unnecessary noises or necessary, which disturb the peace.

There are no piggeries in the city, it being unlawful to keep pigs within the corporate limits of the city.

The legal definition of nuisances and the methods of dealing with them are contained in the appended ordinances (See Ordinances appended to section on Garbage, Refuse and Ashes).

HOUSING

Eugene is not a manufacturing city and therefore does not have a large laboring class. Furthermore those composing the laboring class are not foreigners, but thrifty Americans and hence will not tolerate tenement conditions. Accordingly there are no tenement houses in Eugene. The only buildings of any sort where several families are housed under one roof are first-class apartment houses, with private toilets and baths in each apartment. There are occupied for the most part by business men and their families. Even the most humble of the poorer classes are housed in one-family houses. The nearest approach Eugene has to a tenement house is two or three cheap rooming houses, chiefly for transients. One of these was visited. The halls were dark and damp, but seemed clean. The individual rooms were well-cleaned and ventilated. However, the room was occupied jointly by the tenant and bed-bugs. There was only one toilet on each floor (there being two floors above a store on the ground floor) but these were clean and sweet and cannot be criticized.

The largest and most used public building is the Eugene Armory. This building consists of a large auditorium or drill floor, with a three-quarters balcony, offices, company and recreation rooms for the two Companies of National Guard it houses. The auditorium is used for large public gatherings of any sort, conventions, concerts, automobile shows, carnivals and dances. The building is heated by steam, radiators being present in each small room and many in the auditorium. The ventilation of the smaller rooms is by means of

ventilators over the door of each room connecting it with the hall and by means of windows. The ventilation of the auditorium is also by means of three rows of windows at either end and by connection with the hall through large doors in the center. This is, however, entirely adequate because the ceiling extends clear to the roof and with this space and the ventilation through the windows, there is never any difficulty in keeping the air fresh and pure.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The list of reportable diseases, the quarantine regulations, the fumigation requirements and the law on venereal disease is contained in the appended city ordinances on Health Regulations and Venereal Diseases.

The reportable diseases are Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Measles, Whooping Cough, Small Pox, Bubonic Plague, Cholera, Leprosy, Chicken Pox and Spotted Fever, and any other contagious or infectious disease. These diseases are reported quite faithfully by the local physicians. Some of the men are not as careful as they should be in this regard and with the present organization of the Board of Health they get away with it.

As soon as the City Health Officer is notified he is required by law to post said premises. The attendings are required to employ such precautionary measures as are required by the City Health Officer. The Quarantine is lifted when the attending physician deems the case cured and so notifies the City Health Officer, who, if convinced of this fact, removes the quarantine after directing the disinfection and fumigation of said premises to his satisfaction. At present these regulations are carried out only half-heartedly. See criticisms and recommendations.

There are no municipal or county measures carried out for the prevention of the spread of Tuberculosis. Of course Eugene shares in the state and nationwide campaign of education along these lines.

The regulations regarding venereal disease are very strict. Further the state also requires a strict account of venereal infections

and blanks for this purpose are submitted. It is another black mark against the health administration of Eugene to say that these regulations are shamefully neglected. Only a small number of the most conscientious physicians pay any attention to them at all.

(See next page)

THE CITY OF EUGENE

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any of the provisions of this Ordinance, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars or more than fifty dollars.

Section 4. That inasmuch as various awnings that are now erected on the streets of Eugene are so low as not to admit of free passage along the sidewalk, an emergency is therefore declared to exist and it is therefore declared to be for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the city that this Ordinance become immediately in full force and effect upon its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

Passed the Common Council this 29th day of July, 1913.

R. S. BRYSON, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 31st day of July, 1913.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

UNDERGROUND PIPES

No. 1567. An Ordinance providing for the laying of pipes under ground in the City of Eugene:

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Depth.]

Section 1. That all water pipes and mains and gas pipes and mains to be laid under ground shall be laid at a depth of thirty inches, below the established street grade.

[Penalty.]

Section 2. Any person, firm, company or corporation violating Section 1 of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00.)

Passed the Common Council this 6th day of July, 1914.

R. S. BRYSON, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 7th day of July, 1914.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

FALSE ADVERTISING

No. 1655. An Ordinance making it unlawful to make false statement in advertising; describing of what such false statement shall consist, and providing for penalty for violation of this Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Eugene, Ore.:

[False Statement Unlawful.]

Section 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation within the City of Eugene, Oregon, to make any false statement in advertising.

[Defined.]

Section 2. For the purposes of this Ordinance it shall be considered a false statement in advertising for any person, in a newspaper or other periodical, or in any public advertisement, or by letter or circular, to knowingly make or disseminate any statement or

any of the provisions of this Ordinance, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars or more than fifty dollars.

Section 4. That inasmuch as various awnings that are now erected on the streets of Eugene are so low as not to admit of free passage along the sidewalk, an emergency is therefore declared to exist and it is therefore declared to be for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the city that this Ordinance become immediately in full force and effect upon its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

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[Defined.]

Section 2. For the purposes of this Ordinance it shall be considered a false statement in advertising for any person, in a newspaper or other periodical, or in any public advertisement, or by letter or circular, to knowingly make or disseminate any statement or

assertion concerning the quantity, the quality, the value, the price, the method of producing or manufacture or his merchandise or professional work, or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise, or the motive or purpose of any sale which is untrue or calculated to mislead.

[Penalty.]

Section 3. Any person violating the terms of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00.)

Section 4. That all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed the Common Council this 16th day of November, 1914.

R. S. BRYSON, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 18th day of November, 1914.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

HEALTH REGULATIONS

No. 1670. An Ordinance providing for the appointment of a City Board of Health, and a Secretary to said Board, and providing rules and regulations for said Board and Secretary, and to protect the public from contagious or dangerous diseases; and repealing all Ordinances, and parts of Ordinances, in conflict with this Ordinance.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Board of Health.]

Section 1. That the standing City Health Committee of the Common Council of the City of Eugene, be and the same is hereby constituted a Board of Health of said City, whose duty it shall be to protect the public health from the spread of contagious, infectious or other diseases, and to abate or remove nuisances dangerous to the public health.

[Health Officer, Appointment.]

Section 2. That at the first meeting of the City Council in April of each year the Mayor shall appoint a Secretary to the Board of Health, which appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the Council. The Secretary so appointed shall be the City Health Officer of the city under the direction of the City Board of Health, and shall be known as the City Health Officer, and said Secretary shall be a graduate of a reputable medical college and shall be in possession of a license issued by the Oregon State Board of Medical Examiners.

[Quarantine.]

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the City Board of Health or City Health Officer, to quarantine any place where any of the following diseases exist, to-wit:

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Small Pox, Bubonic Plague, Cholera, Leprosy, Chicken Pox and Spotted Fever, or other contagious or infectious disease.

And when any of the above diseases are reported to the City

Board of Health, or other Health officer, the said City Board of Health or said officer, shall at once cause to be placed in a conspicuous place on the house, where any of the aforesaid diseases occur, a quarantine card having printed on it in large letters the name of the disease within, there shall also be displayed from any house or place where any such diseases exist, a flag. If the disease be small pox the color shall be yellow; if the disease be diphtheria, the color shall be green; if the disease be scarlet fever the color shall be red; and all other diseases the color shall be white, and no person shall be permitted to enter or leave such house or place where any of the diseases aforesaid are without a written permission from the City Health Officer. Every physician attending a person affected with any of the aforesaid diseases shall use such precautionary measure to prevent the spread of the disease as may be required by the City Board of Health or City Health Officer.

[Enforcement of Quarantine.]

Section 4. No person shall mar, remove, deface, or destroy such quarantine card or flag which shall remain in place until after the person affected is removed from such house or has recovered and is no longer capable of communicating the disease, and the said house and the contents thereof have been properly purified and disinfected under the direction of the City Health Officer; provided that the City Board of Health shall have power to make rules and regulations prescribing the number of days a person affected with any of the diseases mentioned in Section three shall remain in quarantine. The City Board of Health may employ as many persons, to be paid out of the general fund of the city, as it deems necessary to execute its orders and properly guard any house or place containing any person or persons affected with any of the diseases named herein, or who have been exposed thereto; and such persons shall be sworn as quarantine guards, shall have police powers, and may use all necessary means to enforce the provisions of this act for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, or the orders of any board of health made in pursuance thereof.

[Physicians to Report Contagious Cases.]

Section 5. It shall be the duty of every practising physician in the City of Eugene to report to the City Health Officer, or if said City Health Officer is absent from the city or cannot be found, then to the City Board of Health, by the quickest means, all cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Small Pox, Bubonic Plague, Cholera, Leprosy, Chicken Pox, and Spotted Fever, or any other contagious or infectious disease, and the Secretary of the City Board of Health shall at once cause the premises where the patient is sick to be quarantined, and the said quarantine shall remain in force until the same is raised by order of the City Health Officer.

[Report of Births and Deaths.]

It shall be the duty of every physician, accoucheurs, or midwife, in the City of Eugene, to report immediately to the City Health Officer of the City of Eugene, all births and deaths which may occur under their supervision, with a certificate of the cause of death and such correlative facts as may be required in the blank form furnished by the City Board of Health. When any death may occur within the City of Eugene without medical attendance, it shall

be the duty of the undertaker to notify the City Health Officer of such death, or if the City Health Officer is absent or cannot be found, then to notify the City Board of Health of such death for immediate investigation and certification prior to issuing the permit; provided, that when no undertaker is in attendance, and in such cases only, the City Health Officer is authorized to make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives, or other person having adequate knowledge of the facts, whose duty it shall be to report such death to the City Health Officer and secure a burial permit before burying the body. Provided, further, that if the circumstances of the case render it probable that the death was caused by unlawful or suspicious means, the City Health Officer, then, shall refer the case to the coroner, whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the nature of the disease or the manner of death; and, if from external causes or violence, (whether probable), accidental, suicidal or homicidal, as determined by the inquest, and shall in either case furnish such information as may be required by the State Board of Health to properly classify the death, and shall report the same to the City Health Officer. The undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall be responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the City Health Officer, and securing a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body.

It shall be the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth, occurring in the City of Eugene, properly and completely filled out, giving all the particulars and on the forms required by the City Board of Health, with the City Health Officer of the City of Eugene, and if there be no attending physician or midwife, then, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, householder or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of the public or private institution in which the birth occurs, provided such birth occurs within the City of Eugene, to notify the City Health Officer, on or before the first day of the month following that in which said birth occurs, of the fact of such birth having occurred. It shall then, in such case, be the duty of the City Health Officer to secure the necessary information and signature to make a proper certificate of birth.

[Removal of Quarantine and Fumigation.]

Section 6. Any physician treating any person affected with any of the diseases herein mentioned, or any other contagious disease, when such physician shall deem such person cured, shall report the same to the City Health Officer, and said officer shall at once investigate the same, and if he deems such person cured and it safe for the public for such person to be at large, after causing the premises where such person was sick, provided such person was affected with any of the following diseases, to be thoroughly fumigated, to-wit:

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Cholera, Bubonic Plague, Tuberculosis, and Spotted Fever; or any other infectious or contagious disease;

he shall then order such quarantine removed.

All fumigation shall be done under the direction of the City Health Officer and to his satisfaction, and the expense of such fumigation shall be paid by the City of Eugene, except the city shall

not furnish the necessary material for fumigation but shall pay only for the labor of fumigating. No quarantine shall be raised on any premises where any disease exists where fumigation of such premises is provided for in this Ordinance until such premises have been thoroughly fumigated to the satisfaction of the City Health Officer, and in no event shall any quarantine be raised except by order of the City Health Officer.

[Infected or Exposed Persons Not to Appear in Public.]

Section 7. No person having any contagious disease shall go out in public or pass from house to house, or from building to building, or appear in any street, alley or other public place until he or she shall have so far recovered from such disease as to preclude all danger of infection and shall have been released from quarantine by order of the Secretary of the City Board of Health. No person who has been exposed to Small Pox, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Membraneous Croup, or other contagious or infectious disease, and who has knowledge of such exposure, shall appear on the streets of the City of Eugene, or in any other public place within the city during the period of incubation incident to the disease to which he or she has been exposed; and such period of seclusion or quarantine shall be as ordered by the City Health Officer, except this provision shall not apply to duly licensed and practicing physicians or graduate nurses attending such cases.

[Penalty.]

Section 8. Any person violating any of the rules or provisions of this Ordinance shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00.)

[Salary of Health Officer.]

Section 9. The Secretary of the City Board of Health shall receive for his services twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month, payable monthly out of the general fund of the city.

Section 10. That Ordinance No. 1489 and Ordinance No. 1634, and all other Ordinances in conflict with this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 11. That inasmuch as this Ordinance deals with the health of the inhabitants of the City of Eugene, an emergency is therefore declared to exist, and it is therefore declared to be for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of the city that this Ordinance become effective immediately upon its passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor.

Passed the Common Council this 14th day of December, 1914.

R. S. BRYSON, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 16th day of December, 1914.

D. E. Yoran, Mayor.

VENEREAL DISEASES

No. 1922. An Ordinance providing for the suppression of venereal diseases, and declaring an emergency.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Venereal Diseases Dangerous to Public Health.]

Section 1. Syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid, hereinafter designated venereal diseases, are hereby recognized and declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable and dangerous to the public health.

[Venereal Diseases to be Reported.]

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every licensed physician, or every superintendent or manager of a hospital or dispensary, and every person who gives treatment for a venereal disease, to mail to the City Health Officer of the City of Eugene, a card supplied by the said Health Officer stating the age, sex, color, marital condition and occupation of such diseased person, the nature and previous duration of such disease and its probable origin; such card to be mailed within three days after the first examination of such diseased person, provided, that, except as hereinafter required the name and address of such diseased person shall not be reported to the City Health Officer.

[Persons Afflicted With Venereal Diseases to be Given a Circular of Information.]

Section 3. It shall be the duty of every licensed physician and of every other person who treats a person afflicted with venereal disease to give to such person at the first examination a circular of information and advice concerning venereal diseases furnished by the City Health Officer; and in addition to give to such diseased person a copy of this Ordinance, and to report to the City Health Officer that such diseased person has received the two documents herein specified.

[Change of Physician to be Reported by Patient to Physician First Consulted.]

Section 4. When a person applies to a physician or other person for treatment of a venereal disease, it shall be the duty of the physician or person consulted to inquire of and ascertain from the person seeking treatment whether such person has theretofore consulted with or been treated by any other physician or persons, and if so, to ascertain the name and address of the physician or person last consulted. It shall be the duty of the applicant for treatment to furnish this information and a refusal to do so, or falsely stating the name and address of such physician or person consulted shall be deemed a violation of this Ordinance. It shall be the duty of the physician whom the applicant seeks to and does consult or employ to notify the physician last consulted or employed of the change of advisers, such notification to be made upon a form furnished for that purpose by the City Health Officer. Should the physician or person previously consulted fail to receive such notice within ten days after the last appearance of such venereal diseased person it shall be the duty of such physician to report to the City Health Officer the name and address of such venereally diseased person.

[Protection of Others From Infection by Venerally Diseased Persons.]

Section 5. Upon receipt of a report of a case of venereal disease it shall be the duty of the City Health Officer to institute such measures for the protection of other persons from infection by such venerally diseased person as said Health Officer is already empowered to use to prevent the spread of other contagious, infectious or communicable diseases.

[Reports to be Confidential.]

Section 6. All information and reports concerning persons infected with venereal diseases shall be confidential and shall be inaccessible to the public except insofar as publicity may attend the performance of the duty imposed upon the City Health Officer and Board of Health by this Ordinance and the rules of the State Board of Health and laws of the State of Oregon.

[Parents Responsible for the Compliance of Minors With the Requirements of Regulations.]

Section 7. The parents of minors acquiring venereal diseases and living with said parents, shall be legally responsible for the compliance of such minors with the requirements of the Ordinance relating to venereal diseases.

[Suspected Cases to be Investigated.]

Section 8. In all suspected cases of venereal diseases in the infectious states, the City Health Officer shall immediately use all available means to determine whether the person or persons so suspected of being infected are suffering from said diseases, or any of them, and whenever said diseases are found to exist the City Health Officer shall, whenever possible, ascertain the sources of such infection. In such investigations, the City Health Officer is hereby vested with full powers of inspection, examination, isolation and disinfection of all persons, places and things, as provided herein.

[Powers and Duties of Health Officer.]

Section 9. It is hereby made the duty of the City Health Officer and he is hereby directed and empowered:

(a) To make examinations of persons reasonably suspected of having syphilis in the infectious stages or gonococcus infection, (owing to the prevalence of such diseases among prostitutes, all such persons may be considered within the above class.

(b) To isolate persons infected with any of said diseases whenever isolation is necessary to protect the public health. In establishing isolation, the city health officer shall define the limits of the area in which the persons reasonably suspected or known to have syphilis or gonococcus infections and his or her immediate attendant are to be isolated, and no persons, other than the attending physicians, shall enter or leave the area of isolation without the permission of the City Health Officer.

(c) In making examinations and inspections of women for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of syphilis or gonococcus infections, to appoint women physicians for said purposes where the services of a woman physician are requested or demanded by the person examined.

(d) In cases of quarantine or isolation, not to terminate said quarantine or isolation until the cases have become non-infectious,

or until permission has been given by the State Board of Health, or its secretary.

(e) Cases of gonococcus infection are to be regarded as infections until at least two successive smears taken not less than forty-eight hours apart fail to show gonococci.

(f) Inasmuch as prostitution is the most prolific source of syphilis and gonococcus infection, the City Health officer and all other persons shall use every proper means of suppressing the same, and all such officers are hereby prohibited from issuing certificates or other evidence of freedom from venereal diseases.

(g) To keep all records of said inspection and examination from public inspection, and to make every reasonable effort to keep secret the identity of those affected by venereal diseases control measures as far as may be consistent with the protection of the public health.

(h) All costs and expenses of keeping and treating any person or persons placed in any detention or isolation hospital under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be taxed against such person or the parent of such person, if such person be a minor, and may be collected by the City of Eugene in an action instituted and prosecuted by it in any court of competent jurisdiction.

[Detention Hospital.]

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the City Health Officer to use only such building or buildings for quarantine purposes under this Ordinance as shall be first provided or accepted by the City Council. The City Health Officer shall make suitable administrative rules for the conduct of said hospital.

[Quarantine.]

Section 11. Whenever it is necessary for the protection of the public health that persons infected with venereal diseases be quarantined the City Health Officer shall quarantine such diseased persons in said detention hospitals and cause to be administered to such person a proper course of treatment.

[Bond or Cash Guaranty in Lieu of Quarantine.]

Section 12. In lieu of isolation or quarantine, any person infected with any of said diseases may be released upon bond as herein provided. Such persons shall make written application therefor to the City Health Officer, which application must be made under oath and must state that the applicant is not a prostitute. Such application shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Mayor, the Chief of Police or City Marshal and the City Recorder of the City of Eugene that the applicant is not a prostitute. The applicant shall then file with the City Recorder a bond in the penal sum of one thousand (\$1,000.00), conditioned that the applicant will not permit or perform any act which might or would infect or expose to infection any other person, will continue proper medical treatment until cured, and will faithfully observe all rules, regulations and requirements of said City Health Officer to protect the public against infection or contagion. Said bond shall run to the City of Eugene and shall have one or more sureties, to be approved by the Mayor of the City of Eugene, provided that a cash guaranty in a like amount may be accepted in lieu of such undertaking. Before any per-

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son is released from any such bond as cured, a final examination and approval of the City Health Officer must be secured.

[Spread of Venereal Disease Unlawful.]

Section 13. It shall be unlawful for any person to inoculate any other person with any of the said venereal diseases, and it shall be unlawful for any person to perform or commit any act which exposes any other person to inoculation of or infection with any of the said diseases.

[Druggists to Keep Record of Sales of Drugs for Venereal Diseases.]

Section 14. Any druggist or other person who sells any drug, compound, specific or preparation of any kind used for the cure of any of said venereal diseases shall keep a record of the name, address and sex of the person making such purchase. A copy of such record shall be mailed each week to the City Health Officer.

[Order of City Board of Health.]

Section 15. It shall be unlawful for any person to neglect or refuse to obey any order of the City Board of Health authorized by this Ordinance or to interfere with or obstruct said City Health officer in the performance of his duties herein required.

[Violations.]

Section 16. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of one day for each \$2.00 of such fine.

[Emergency.]

Section 17. Inasmuch as this Ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace and safety of the City of Eugene in this, that said diseases are so prevalent that steps must be taken immediately to control their spread, therefore an emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the council and its approval by the Mayor.

Passed by the Common Council this 22d day of April, 1918.

R. S. Bryson, City Recorder.

Approved by the Mayor this 22d day of April, 1918.

C. O. Peterson, Mayor.

TREES AND SHRUBBERY

No. 1671. An Ordinance against cutting any trees or shrubbery in the public parks belonging to the City of Eugene.

The City of Eugene Does Ordain as Follows:

[Cutting or Removal Unlawful.]

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to wantonly cut or remove any trees, shrubbery, flowers or grass from any of the public parks belonging to the City of Eugene, and it shall be unlawful for any person to wantonly deface or mutilate any building, wall, fence, post, or anything whatsoever, in any of the public parks belonging to said city.

SCHOOLS

Eugene is very admirably equipped with schools, as are all western cities. The first and best public building in any community in the far west, no matter how small, is its school. Eugene is equipped with eight public school buildings, four of which are modern brick structures ideally planned and equipped throughout. The other four are large two-story frame structures. These are equipped and altered to the best advantage as far as is possible with such a building. All of the grade schools are equipped with very adequate play-grounds and most of them have covered areas to insure a dry play-ground during the rainy season. They are also equipped with various apparatus, such as rings, slides, swings, etc. for the amusement and health of the children. The play is supervised either by the teachers or by students of the University who are majoring in physical education.

The Washington School is a modern one-story brick structure containing the first six grades only. The building is plenteously lighted, the light always coming from the rear of the room. The blackboards are of a dull finish and therefore do not glare. The seats and desks are graduated in size and one of the most acceptable types. The floor is covered with a high-grade linoleum which is kept properly oiled. The temperature is automatically kept at the proper level for maximum comfort and mental effort. The heating and ventilation is by hot air and fan system, and works very satisfactorily. The fuel burned is wood, which is very clean and never gives off any

gas. The toilets are equipped with the most acceptable flush bowels, urinals, washbowls and are kept immaculately clean. The building is equipped with bubblers at various convenient places for drinking purposes. This building is indeed a credit to the city and embodies all the accepted principles in school health and comfort.

Children are excluded from school for those diseases which are reportable by law as stated in the previous section. There is no systematic medical examination of school children carried out. When any question of health arises, the City Health Officer is called who acts according to his judgement. At first thought this appears to be taking quite a chance, but when it is realized that Eugene has no foreign population and that the children are under quite careful medical care at home, it loses some of its importance.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Eugene is not a manufacturing city and its industries are few and not especially organized as regards matters of health and sanitation of employees. Most of the industries are small concerns employing only a few men. Among these may be mentioned the Flour Mill, three Planing Mills, the Eugene Ice and Storage Company, manufacturing ice and ice-cream, running a cold-storage plant, and the Eugene Excelsior Factory.

There are two larger industries which were inspected, -the Eugene Woolen Mill and the Lane County Fruit Growers Association.

The first is a plant employing about three hundred men and women. The women work forty-five hours a week, this being limited by state law, and the men work eight hours a day. They maintain no health service or recreational facilities for their employees. They have no safety-first campaign. They protect their employees by liability insurance, provided for under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The buildings are old and of frame structure, two and three stories high, with no fire escapes. There is insufficient window space for ideal conditions and there is no artificial means of ventilation. The floors are oiled and well-kept. There is no other method of dust prevention.

For the women employees there is a fairly well-kept and comfortable rest-room in connection with toilets which are fairly well-kept. The men have toilets and urinals which are dirty and poorly kept. There are bubblers throughout the plant.

The wool is handled raw, when it first comes in, and while the men wear gloves, there are no other precautions taken to prevent Anthrax. However, they report no known cases of Anthrax infection up to date.

The impression gained from this institution is that their chief aim is to produce woolen goods and dominates any other consideration as of the health, happiness and comfort of the employees.

The plant of the Lane County Fruit Growers Association is one of the largest and most modern canning factories on the coast. They handle the entire produce of Lane County in the way of fruit and vegetables. They employ from three to five hundred women, and from fifty to one hundred men. The fruit is prepared for canning by the women largely in outdoor pavilions, so that the problems of light and ventilation are thus at once disposed of. The canning processes are tended to by men and are done in well-ventilated and lighted pavilions. The construction of the building is one-story, concrete in frame, and is easily and well-kept clean.

The association carries out no definite health or recreational program, but this is hardly necessary. First, because the work is only during the summer and fall months, and the employees are more or less temporary and they are constantly changing as the work is largely piece work. Secondly, the employees are of a general high grade of intelligence, not an inconsiderable number of them being University students helping to defray their expenses by summer work, others being sons and daughters and mothers of the best families, earning a little extra money, so that they know how and do take care of their health

and recreation better than the average factory worker, as he is known in the east.

The toilet facilities are excellent and well-kept and contain sanitary bubblers for drinking purposes. In connection with the women's toilets, are very comfortable , cheerful rest-rooms.

Taken on the whole, while the problems here are not great, working conditions are very satisfactory and there is no criticism to offer.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eugene has a public market at which the farmers display their produce for sale. This includes vegetables, fruits, flowers, nuts, fowls and meat. Each farmer has a stall with a counter on which he displays his goods. The market is a municipal enterprise for the benefit of both buyers and sellers. It is run by a manager who is present on all selling days and he sees that everything is kept neat and clean. The meat stalls are screened to keep out flies. On the whole, the market is conducted in a quite satisfactory manner.

Provision stores, meat markets, soda fountains, etc. are all run by honorable and public-spirited Americans who have a normal American sense of cleanliness. Of the stores inspected the produce displayed was clean and neat, and some of the stores were equipped to keep it under refrigerated conditions. The stores were clean and presented a good appearance and the handlers gave the impression of being careful and mindful of these matters. The meat markets, five in number, were equally immaculate. All were equipped with large refrigerators for storage. The soda fountains were as a rule very good, of course varying from excellent to good, none could be classified as poor. The dishes, silver and glasses are taken to the kitchen and washed and dried after use and they come back clean. The counter and fountain are scoured once a day with hot water and soap and many times a day with hot water. The tables in most of these are of a washable finish and are kept clean. Most of these establishments serve meals and lunches, also. Their kitchens were inspected and found very well organized and clean. One

especially, "The Rainbow," deserves special mention. The kitchen was immaculate, to be sure it was not finished in tile which is easily kept clean, but the woodwork, the pots and pans, utensils, dish-washing and all, was everything that could be desired in the most exacting private home. This institution rather sets the standard and the others live up to it rather well. They all invite inspection by the public at all times.

There is no meat inspection carried on by the city. The state inspector makes occasional visits. There are no slaughter houses in the city. Wing's Market maintains one about a mile from town. This was inspected and found fairly clean. The floors and rooms are cleaned out after slaughter. It was surrounded by a terrible odor - the waste is made into fertilizer in a nearby plant. The killing and dressing of the meat was not observed.

The "Eugene Ice and Storage Company" makes all the ice for the city and has the only cold-storage plant in the city. They also make ice-cream during the summer months. This was inspected and found to be run in a very commendable fashion.

Restaurant kitchens were covered partially in the previous paragraph. Those establishments selling meals only do not appear to be on as high a plane in general as the others. There were two small places which were extremely careless, and their kitchens were none too inviting. The kitchen of the Hotel Osborne was inspected as also was that of the Monarch Cafeteria. Both of these were very clean and sanitary and the handling of food was very clean and sanitary.

The barber shops are as a rule kept clean. The attendants all wear white coats. The chairs have head rests covered with paper which is clean for each customer. The towels are all laundered after being used for a customer. However, the utensils used are not sterilized between customers. While this is an objectionable feature it cannot be too severely criticized as the shops throughout the country have the same habits. Otherwise the shops are satisfactory. The distribution of educational matter and other activities of the Board of Health is at present up to the personal efforts of the City Health Officer, and as it is not provided for in the regulations it is not indulged in at the present time.

There are no District Nursing, Social Service, or other organizations actively interested in public health measures.

The city has been plotted into square blocks a hundred yards on a side to allow for future growth. The streets are wide and suitable parkings are provided for. Three Municipal Parks have been set aside and are being developed. All these matters are shown on the map of the city. Up to the present time no active systematic beautification measures have been undertaken.

SUMMARY

The water and sewage systems are mentioned again only to be commended. Nothing more could be asked of either for a town the size of Eugene, and they both fulfil with ease the most severe demands put upon them.

It is regrettable that a city of this size does not have legislation covering the collection and disposal of garbage, refuse, etc. It is recommended that legislation be passed providing (1) that all garbage be kept in metal containers provided with tight-fitting metal tops; which tops should be kept in place except when emptying or filling the cans; (2) the city should collect this garbage at regular intervals; (3) a municipal incinerator should be provided for the burning of all such garbage; (4) that the city provide similar adequate regular collections and disposal of other trash and refuse as it collects throughout the city.

The Vital Statistics speak for themselves. It shows an apparently healthy community. The impression is gained that there is some laxity on the part of the physicians in reporting their cases. How much is difficult to say. However, the solution of this problem is taken up in the final recommendation.

The milk supply is to be criticized and condemned. While no epidemics of disease have been traced to the milk supply, that avenue for spread of infection is certainly wide open. Unless the producers can be made to live up to safe standards of collection, handling and distribution of milk by means of vigorous inspection and enforcement of laws,

legislation providing for a central collecting, pasturizing and distribution station, either cooperative or municipal should be provided. The present system is too dangerous to public health.

The city is quite free from sanitary nuisances. Only two are worth commenting on. First, the fly situation, though not bad, is growing worse. It is recommended that a new anti-fly campaign be inaugurated, the technique of which the people are familiar with, and that existing legislations regarding breeding places be rigidly enforced. Secondly, some of the few remaining keepers of cows and horses are careless with the cleanliness of their stables. This matter is adequately covered by existing ordinances, and it is recommended that these be rigidly enforced.

There is nothing to be said about housing conditions. They are satisfactory throughout.

There is a great deal of laxity about the reporting and quarantine of the infectious diseases, and more especially venereal diseases. All this is adequately provided for in the town laws, but are not adequately enforced. The recommendation is obvious; enforcement of existing laws.

The school system, equipment, etc. are to be commended. The only recommendation to be offered is that routine medical and dental examinations of pupils be inaugurated to safeguard the health and to correct minor conditions and to insure good hygiene.

The condition of markets, stores, soda-fountains, restaurants, cold-storage plants, barber shops, etc. is on the whole satisfactory.

The activities of the Board of Health, such as health education, diagnostic laboratories, meat inspection, inspection of school children, etc., are not and should be done. This leads directly to the chief problem for Eugene which is brought out by this survey. The city on the whole is very well equipped from a sanitary point of view, their legislation covering these matters, with the recommendations herein added, are adequate and good. However, at present there are many gaps in the sanitary administration, due entirely to the neglect of duty by the City Health Officer. As long as the office remains a reward for political support, conditions will remain as they are. It is therefore recommended that legislation be passed providing (1) an adequate salary for a full-time, especially trained City Health Officer; (2) the securing of such an officer by the Common Council and not by the Mayor. It is believed that with this change and with a man who is alive to the dangers and needs of such a municipality that existing deficiencies would be remedied and the city will have taken a great step forward in the protection of the health of her citizens.

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